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[SIXPENCE.]

THE RIOTS IN AMERICA.



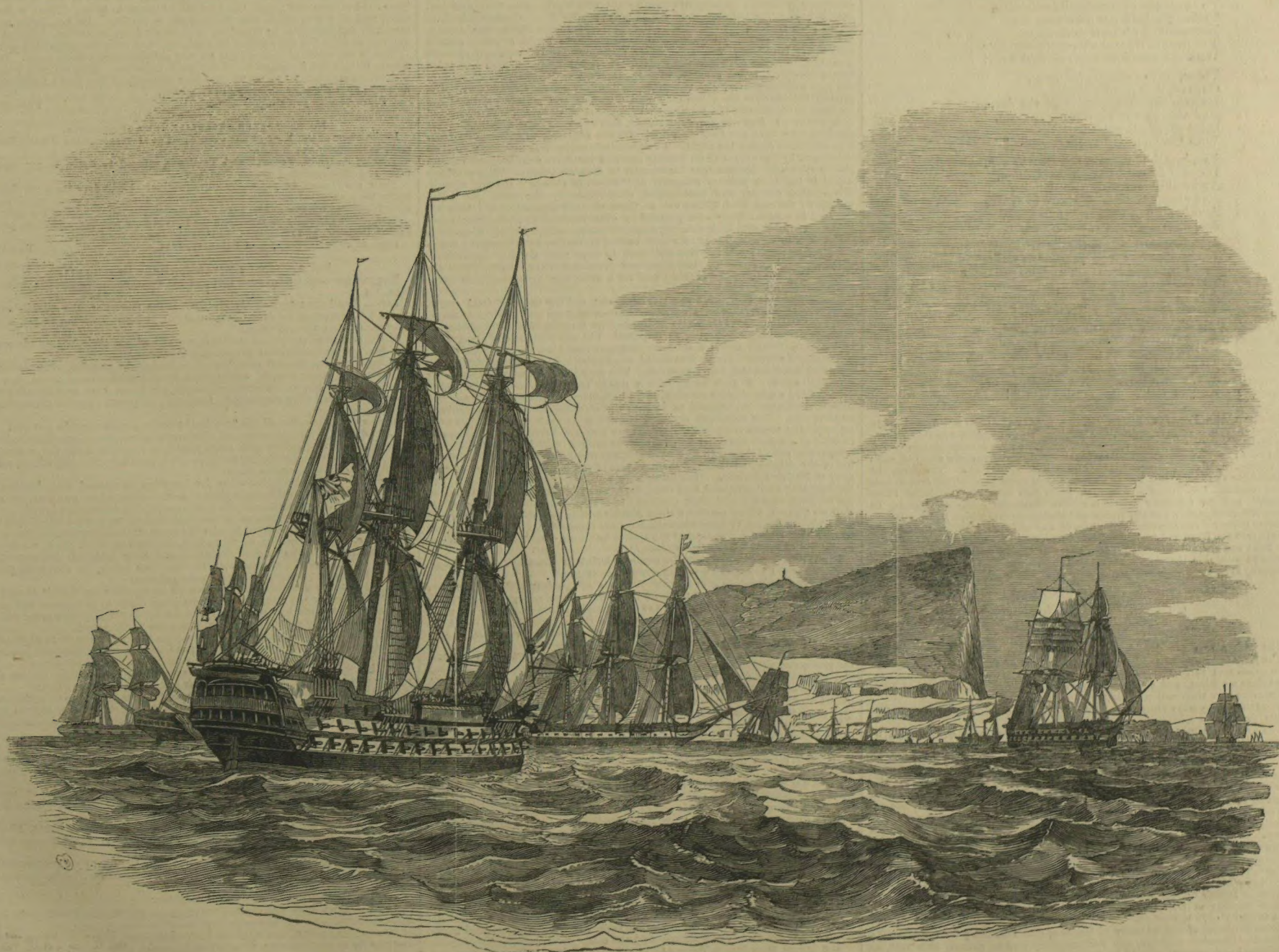
NOTWITHSTANDING the history of the past generation and the experience of the present one, with respect to America, do each furnish matters of unpleasant contemplation to England, there is yet a very general disposition on our part to think the best we can of the Western Republic. Pity it is the citizens of the "free and enlightened" state will not give us more cause to think better of them than we do; and less frequent occasion for thinking worse. Our older grievances are as much forgotten here as if they had never existed; and all that made the English Government of the day so little, and the name of Washington so great, is now surrounded with the dimness and mists of tradition. We have had Napoleon on our hands since then; and if Waterloo itself is more frequently recalled to our recollection by the existence of "the Duke," than by any sense of its consequences, it is no marvel that Bunker's Hill is remembered no more, or only as one of the

"battles long ago," which are given over to the historian of the past, having no effect on the present or the future. These old quarrels are here quietly inurned, though they still stir and work on the other side of the Atlantic, in July orations, and other more questionable shapes—a thing more, perhaps, to be regretted than wondered at. To come down nearer to our own times, there are many matters about which we have no small reason to be dissatisfied with our Western offshoot. The "Pennsylvanian Bonds" business is not yet either forgotten or forgiven—for men and nations are alike in this, that they sooner pardon an open defeat than being made the victim of a swindle—and in this country, the transaction we allude to is considered nothing else. But we repeat, notwithstanding all these causes of discontent, old and new, there is a vast mass of public opinion in favour of America and her people: the whole English nation are not bondholders, and every body (though the assertion is scarcely a safe one) has not read the sarcasms of the Rev. Sydney Smith.

We wish, for the sake of both countries, that the good opinion that does exist may increase; but we have our fears on the subject, and they have been augmented by the last accounts from the "States."

In one of the principal cities of the Union, a riot which swelled into something not unlike a civil convulsion, has taken place, the origin and progress of which exhibit some sad defects in the

working of the Republican Constitution. In the first place, in the very land, as it has been called, of religious freedom, there is evidently as much religious bigotry and intolerance abroad in society as there might be found in the statute-book of England, or, still worse, of Ireland; the difference being that in England, the old oppressive and intolerant laws have become dead and inoperative, from the freer spirit of the community, while in America it is the people who persecute with the most indiscriminating violence. The madness which the mob of London caught from their mad leader, Lord George Gordon, more than "sixty years since," is revived in all its fatal licentiousness by the inhabitants of the "City of Brotherly Love,"—the capital of the state founded by the sect who, above most others, learned the lesson—which they so fully practise—of Toleration, in the school of Persecution. There is nothing the Americans so strongly insist on as the fact that they are a "progressing" people, and they look with very thinly-disguised contempt on the states of the "Old World," for their want of the "movement" principle. It is but questionable progress, we think, that carries the present back into the worst barbarities of the past. How fast are they proving that their Constitution is a deception! It declares all men equal and free, and upholds a system of oppressive and degrading slavery, with such determination, that the friends of liberty can hardly hope for its cessation. It announces religious freedom to all—but



THE BRITISH FLEET OFF GIBRALTAR.

burns the churches and chapels of those who hold a different faith!

The promise of the Constitution and its performance are truly of no kin together. In fact, taking the discrepancies between the theory and practice of the Constitution, the weakness of the Executive Government, the vicious principle of pushing party and election interests into the administration even of the criminal laws, the continual fever of excitement in which every one is kept by being always electing or preparing to elect,—are producing results most injurious to public and private morality. Many have hitherto looked on America as an example by which we should profit; but there is too much reason to fear that she will become only a beacon to warn us what to avoid. We may envy the physical well-being of her people, but it is more due to her vast territory, which, stretching to the south and west, will give space, and life, and action to the unborn generations of centuries to come. We can admire, too, the enterprise and energy of the race—though, to our cost, they have pushed their "smartness" beyond the verge of honesty; but we cannot extend that envy or that admiration to her political constitution, which seems to produce actual oppression without intending it. Of the cheapness of her Government, we do not doubt; the mere machinery of a State is not costly, and the Governments of Europe are more oppressed by their public debts than their public establishments. This is an evil that will never be felt by America, if she persist in denying her debts when payment is demanded. Whether it may not procure her expulsion from the money market of the world as a defaulter, is another question, one which the Americans themselves may yet find it difficult to answer.

Every public event of importance in the United States, so far as it exhibits the working of their political and social system, is sure to attract the attention of Europe: the late riots at Philadelphia will attract that notice, and the result of it will be an unfavourable impression both of the governing power and the body governed. It shows the existence of national hatreds and religious jealousies ready to shed blood without scruple; it shows that the Government is not strong enough to check that spirit; and, when driven by peril to property to interfere, acting without decision or promptitude. It is also evident that in the cities of America, as well as in the old and corrupt capitals of Europe, there are masses of savage and desperate men, made so by ignorance, vice, or want, or probably by the combined action of the three things so often found together, and who are ready to turn every accident to an opportunity of plundering. Even from this evil, the larger capabilities of America have not saved her.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE GIBRALTAR ROADS.

It is a goodly sight to see
The hundred-years-old greenwood tree
Vast, in its burly pride, among
Thousands of brothers, old and young,
Rearing, majestic as they stand,
A forest on the mighty land!

Too rooted in their strength to fall,
The Goddess Nature built them all.
When they are hewn by branch and stem
Man works his strength to build with them,
And every sturdy trunk that falls
Makes one brick in our wooden walls.

The axe, the saw, bring them no wreck,
They turn to rib, to mast, to deck!
They form our ships—which when they meet
Strong on the waters—lo! a fleet!
So the land-wood of grand old trees
Has grown a forest on the seas!

Behold it! Yonder looms a Rock
To stand the cannon's wildest shock,
To bid the loud war's thunder roar
Nor tremble on its iron shore—
Yet cannot its stone strength compete
With the proud firmness of that fleet!

There, on the waters, far away,
Gaze on it as it rides to-day,
Its firm peace-anchors grasp the deep,
And all its great war-thunders sleep.
Most royally it holds its place
With Ocean proud of its embrace!

Yet, 'neath that rock, by snow or sun,
It could do what it once hath done,
And wake, as it hath woke before,
And startle lands from shore to shore,
And build new trophies up to fame,
And crown again our British name.

A Nelson-inspiration thralls
The souls that fill those wooden walls,
And hands and hearts and hopes are there
That spurn defeat and scorn despair,
And in the fight would own no cry
Whose echo was not "Victory!"

'Neath every rock, near every land,
So fair may our Ship-prow stand,
Where Commerce flies with golden wing,
A peaceful, bright majestic thing;
But, with a war-defiance hurl'd,
King of the Waters of the World!

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—According to the latest accounts from Gibraltar, the following ships of war are in that bay:—Her Majesty's ships Caledonia, Albion, and Warspite; the Danish frigates Gefion and Phetis; the Norwegian frigates Freia and Josephine; and a sloop of war; the Norwegian frigate Josephine has the Prince Oscar on board. The force the French have there with the Prince de Joinville is as follows:—The Jemmapes (three decker), the Triton and Suffren (both two deckers), the Belle Poule (frigate), and the following steamers:—The Gaesendi, Aemodée, Veloce, La Phare (steam frigates); and the Rubis and Pluton (steam sloops). In addition to these there are two steamers and a brig of war in Tangier. The Dutch have at this port the Rhyn and Jaen frigates, and the Snelheid corvette. The Swedes the Freia and Josephine frigates, and a heavy Swedish corvette. The Spaniards have a 74 gun ship (name not known), the Christina frigate, the Manzanares (23 guns) brig, besides six or seven smaller vessels of war.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are devoid of important facts. The fêtes in honour of the "three glorious days" of the last Revolution have been celebrated in Paris this year with great éclat. Unfortunately, however, three lives were lost, and several persons severely injured, in the rush made by the crowd at the termination of the fireworks to see the illuminations.

The latest news from Morocco is contained in the following letter, dated Marrakech, July 29:—

The French steamer, La Ville de Paris, entered at this port at five o'clock A.M. Captain Double, orderly officer attached to Marshal Soult, came as passenger with despatches from General Bugeaud. From information which may be relied on, Marshal Bugeaud informs his Government that he had received despatches from the Emperor of Morocco, to the effect that he had ordered the Calipha, who had attacked the French troops, to be put into chains, and to be placed at the disposal of Marshal Bugeaud. The Marshal replied that he should refuse receiving the prisoner until he had received further instructions from his Government; and that in the mean time he should continue hostilities against the Emperor. Marshal Bugeaud, on the 22d current, had his head quarters at three leagues from Ouchda, and was continuing to burn the villages and destroy the crops on the Morocco territory. The same day (22d) the Marshal sent despatches of a most pressing nature to the Prince de Joinville. The French army is well provided with provisions, and in high spirits.

Captain Double quitted Oran on the evening of the 22d.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Paris and Strasburg Railroad Bill by a majority of 73 against 31.

In consequence of the quantity of business still remaining for consideration before the Chamber of Peers, the Parliamentary session cannot, it is said, be officially closed before the 5th of August.

At the Theatre Français a new drama, in five acts, has been produced, under the title of "Diegaris," being the first production of a maiden muse. The author, M. Victor Séjour, seems to have drunk deeply at the same fountain as M. Victor Hugo and M. Alexandre Dumas. This piece, abounding in all the faults of inexperience, contains, nevertheless, some powerful scenes, and, on the whole, it was very well received, though not of a nature to command anything like lasting popularity.

SPAIN.

The Madrid letters of the latest date are destitute of interest. The Cadiz papers mention that the Prince de Joinville was still there on the 20th ult.; that an English squadron had arrived in the bay of Tangier, and that one vessel had entered the port. The Prince de Joinville had made a remonstrance on the subject to the commanding officer of the squadron, from whom he received every satisfactory explanation, and afterwards returned with his fleet to the bay of Cadiz.

The siege of Saragossa had been raised.

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon of the 24th ult. state that on the previous Sunday the Duke of Palmella broke a blood-vessel in his lungs, and still continued in a very dangerous state, though not given over by his medical attendants.

The French frigate Adour had arrived from Cadiz. She is one of the vessels belonging to the Prince de Joinville's squadron, which she left at Cadiz.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed an official communication to his colleague of the Finance Department, stating that he will be able to effect a reduction of about 13 centos in this branch of the expenditure.

A most decided case of Asiatic cholera had taken place on board a Prussian vessel at Lisbon. The patient, however, was in a fair way of recovery.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens state that some sensation had been created there, in consequence of a supposed attempt, on the part of a sergeant of gendarmerie, to assassinate King Otho. This singular accident occurred in the forenoon of the 7th ult., about ten o'clock. A man in the uniform of the gendarmerie rushed suddenly past the sentinel at the front of the palace, towards the garden, with a large paper petition in his hand, which he began to wave, shouting at the same time "Long live Alexander the Great." The sentinel called to him to stop, and pursued him as he approached the private door of the palace, as all access to the interior by this side is prohibited. The second sentinel, seeing what was going on, placed himself before the door, and presented his bayonet, calling to the gendarme to stand. The unfortunate man then drew his sword, and getting past the soldier, rushed to the corridor, when the sentinel finding it impossible to stop him otherwise, transfixed him with his bayonet, and he fell severely wounded. By some it is doubted whether the man had any intention of attacking his Majesty, and they believe that he really intended to present a petition to the King. There is no doubt the man was deranged. His case is very singular. His name is Emanuel, and he is a native of Asia Minor. He is a man of about six feet high, of a prepossessing appearance, and served during the whole of the revolutionary war, though not yet more than 40 years of age.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 10th ult., allude to the great excitement produced there by the publication of a French pamphlet, in which the Turkish Minister of Finance and a celebrated banker and contractor are accused of a long-continued and enormous system of plunder upon the state purse. A report was in circulation at Constantinople that the Russians had been beaten in a severe battle with the Circassians, and had lost a large portion of their army. This report, however, requires confirmation, as several of the letters make no mention of it. A letter from Tabreez gives further accounts of an earthquake which took place there on the 12th of May. The shock was felt at Ispahan, Kashan, Fezhan, and the intermediate country. At Kashan many houses have been thrown down, and several people killed. The great Mosque Musaidi Shah, at Ispahan, has been injured. At Mecanna more than half the houses have been ruined, and many of the inhabitants have been killed, and others badly wounded. In some of the villages in the environs not a house has been left standing.

THE UNITED STATES.

MORE RIOTING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The royal mail steamer Britannia has arrived with accounts from New York to the 15th ult., and Boston and Halifax to the 18th. The New York papers contain accounts of the renewal of the riots at Philadelphia between the native Americans and the Irish Catholics. The disturbances were of a very serious character, and it is difficult to give an accurate version from such a mass of details as the papers contain, but we believe the following comprises the main incidents of the origin and progress of the affray:—On the 5th ult. a report prevailed that a number of muskets had been conveyed by the Irish Catholics to the Church of St. Philip de Neri, in Queen-street, Southwark, Philadelphia. The report caused much excitement; the street was soon crowded with citizens, the sheriff and two aldermen were sent for, the building was entered, and ten or a dozen muskets were found. A committee of the citizens was subsequently appointed, and, after much consultation, the church was again entered, to search for more arms. It is solemnly averred, in a document signed by the committee and an alderman, that they were met at the church door by two Irishmen, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. These were immediately disarmed. The party entered a room, and found 27 muskets. The priest was found officiating at the altar; he was seized, and asked if he had any arms or ammunition. He replied in the negative. They subsequently found a quantity of arms, bullets, cartridges, gunpowder, and percussion caps. The excitement increased greatly after this. Crowds poured in from all the surrounding districts, and matters appeared to be so threatening, that troops filled the streets, and threatenings were heard in every quarter against the Irish party, respecting whose intentions the most absurd rumours prevailed. On the next day the excitement increased, and a mob assembled before the church in the evening, with appearances so dangerous as to draw to the spot a military force, with two field-pieces, under General Cadwallader. The general threatened to fire unless the crowd dispersed, and promptly arrested and confined in the church Mr. Naylor, an ex-member of Congress, who attempted to interfere. It does not appear, however, that the crowd did disperse, or that the threat was then put into execution. On the contrary, tumultuous proceedings continued during the night. Two pieces of cannon were brought to bear on the church by the mob, and on Sunday morning the doors were battered in, and Naylor released. He besought his rescuers to disperse quietly. They said they would if the Irish military company of "Hibernia Greens" left the church. The soldiers did so, and were pelted with stones by the mob. Some fell wounded; the rest fired, killing two or three of their assailants, and then attempted to escape. They were pursued by overwhelming numbers, and many of them wounded with their own bayonets, or beaten unmercifully. Meanwhile the church, being undefended, the mob rushed in, tearing and destroying everything within reach; and the riot continued to rage until General Cadwallader again appeared on the scene, and again took possession of the church. This was at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, and for a short time it seemed as if order was about to be restored.

Soon afterwards, however, a new riot broke out, and led to more fatal consequences. It commenced in a collision between another party of the military, called the "Cadwallader Greys," commanded by Captain Hill, and a portion of the mob which they were trying to disperse. The order to fire was given, it is said, without notice, and a murderous discharge took place up and down two of the principal streets. Seven, it is stated, were killed instantly, and a great many, including some females, badly wounded. The crowd fled in all directions, but collected again. A mob broke into a public building containing muskets, carried away a considerable number, and commenced firing on the soldiers, who soon found themselves exposed to an irregular discharge from covered positions on every side. The mob soon obtained possession of three cannon, taken from on board two vessels lying in the river. They also had procured a considerable number of muskets and other fire-arms. The cannon were loaded with various substances, one of them with a thirty-foot chain, which killed or wounded a number of the military, particularly the members of the National Artillery, a company of Native Americans. The firing with musketry was kept up briskly, and the mob took shelter in, and fired from, the houses and alleys in the vicinity upon the military, who changed their position, and were drawn up in front of St. Philip's Church, which recedes a short distance from the street. The military had obtained the upper hand when the accounts came away, but tranquillity was by no means restored. Several of the rioters had been arrested, and examined on charges of riot, high treason, and murder.

It was impossible to ascertain the numbers killed in these riots. One paper estimates it at 13, and the wounded at upwards of 50.

The New York papers give dreadful accounts of the destruction of property and life by the overflowing of the western rivers. For a region of more than a thousand miles, along the Missouri and Mississippi, above St. Louis, the inhabitants have been deprived of their cattle and crops, and in many instances their houses and barns also; while the soil itself, for hundreds of thousands of acres, has been either seriously injured or totally destroyed.

Under the head of "Important from Nauvoo," the New York Herald gives the particulars of the murder of Joe Smith, the prophet of the Mormons, and also of his brother Hiram. They were murdered in cold blood by a gang of ruffians, who attacked the gaol in which the prophet and his brother had been placed for security. There was a tremendous excitement at the west in consequence of their deaths. A dreadful civil war was expected.

The steam-ship Great Western arrived out at New York on the 7th ult. The commercial news from New York is rather more favourable.

The Washington Hotel, a large and handsomely furnished building, situated in Broadway, was destroyed by fire on the 5th ult. Loss, forty thousand dollars.

There has been another boat accident on the Ohio, of which the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars:—The steamer Palestine caught on fire just above the mouth of the Ohio on the 15th. When the alarm was given, the wildest confusion prevailed. A rush was made for the yawl which was suspended at the stern of the boat; fourteen passengers crowded into it—one of the ropes was cut to prevent others from getting aboard, and all in it were precipitated into the water. Two of them only escaped. The rest, in seeking to avoid death by fire, met it in the flood of waters around them.

MEXICO.

The accounts from Mexico to the 20th of June are important.

The Mexican Congress has refused to grant Santa Anna the additional 30,000 men and 4,000,000 of dollars which is required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of 36,000 men.

The letters from Monte Video are of the 21st of May. The war there was raging fiercer than ever, and provisions very scarce.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AT TAHITI.

It is not many months since that the English public were startled with the announcement of the aggressions of Admiral Dupetit Thouars at the island of Tahiti. His conduct towards the defenceless Queen Pomare excited general indignation here, albeit some of the excited and unquiet spirits of La Jeune France thought proper to do the French Admiral honour and present him with a sword. A correspondent of the Times, a British officer, a title which guarantees the authenticity of his statements and is a sure proof of his personal honour, gives a very interesting narrative of the events which have occurred at the island subsequently to the period when Admiral Dupetit Thouars forced the Queen to accept the so-called Protectorate of France. This correspondent commences by explaining some circumstances connected with the first occupation of Tahiti, which speak "trumpet-tongued" of the sort of persuasion used by the French to induce Queen Pomare to accept of French alliance. He says, in a letter dated Papeete, March 2:—

The paper presented to the Queen was worded in such a jesuitical manner as to deceive Europe into the belief that it was a voluntary act of the Queen; whereas the alternative was the French guns opening on her people, and laying her towns in ashes. The trivial pretext used on with such avidity, of the Queen placing a crown set round with coconut leaves, and not inserting some device to please the French in her private flag, is too flimsy to blind any one not wilfully so. Some excuse was wanted to haul down her flag. This answered for want of a better: 400 marines were landed in presence of two of the Queen's chiefs; her flag was violently taken down, and the French colours then hoisted; they are still flying. The Queen, being apprised that it was the intention to seize her, and place her eldest son (a boy about seven years old) on a nominal throne, governed by a French regency, fled to her Majesty's ketch, the Basilisk. She was received by Lieutenant Hunt, who gave up his accommodation to her Majesty, her husband, and three children, with some other persons of rank. She has resided for several weeks on board this little vessel, not being permitted to land. Some time ago, hearing that her subjects had fled from their homes, had assembled in the mountains, and were in a great state of excitement, of her own accord she despatched a letter, which was seized by the French governor. It has been construed into treason against the Majesty of France. I append an authenticated copy, and mark it No. 1.

The narrative of the British officer proceeds as follows:—

Some of the chiefs were invited in and seized—one of them loaded with irons. They are all still confined on board the frigate Ambuscade. A proclamation was published ten days ago; it is also appended, and marked 2. These chiefs merely fled, dreading the punishment their friends had received.

On Sunday week soldiers came to a house where the Queen's female attendants resided; they threw their things and the Queen's furniture about, turned them out, and have turned the house into a prison. The poor people, having no shelter, have, since then, resided in the British chapel.

The French governor has strained every nerve to put this place into a fit state of defence; he boasts that if two months more be given him, he would defy any ship to enter. The small island in front of the harbour is having an earthen embankment of 12 feet raised on it! 15 32-pounders are to be mounted, also barracks built for the gunners. Commanding the entrance to the harbour barracks are built, and a battery being erected, to be armed with 14 8-pounders. Other works are being constructed behind the town on the rise of the hill. The French war steamer went with the proclamation to prevent the natives passing on the isthmus. Some of them returning to their homes, have been stopped; several have lost their money and other property. The governor has gone with 400 soldiers to erect a fort and hem the people in; an Englishman went with him as a pilot to take the frigate and steamer as far as water would permit. The acting governor has issued a proclamation, which I also enclose and mark 3, declaring this place in a state of siege. All English officers are obliged to be on board at eight o'clock P.M. Last night parties were found destroying all English boats hauled up on the beach; a few renegades who are a disgrace to their country have had their property spared. An owner of a vessel, who has just sold it to the French Government, not being able to procure any English house, is residing with his wife and his young children in a native one. He wrote mentioning that his wife is ill, daily expecting her confinement, and requesting he might be permitted to keep a light, but has been refused. He called on the acting governor—informed him of the dangerous state of his wife—the same apathetic reply was given, that no exception could be made in his favour.

A French officer, high in employ—no less a person than the Commissary-General—the day before yesterday publicly stated, in presence of some Englishmen, that if the natives rise, and are joined by any Englishmen, he would go, and with a pistol, be the first man to shoot Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul.

The letter then states that the French commandant of police had arrested Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul; the details of this proceeding will be found in the next page.

The following are the official documents referred to in the narrative of this ominous and disgraceful transaction:—

NO. 1.—POMARE'S LETTER TO THE CHIEFS.

Health to you all. I make known to you that our ship of war is about to leave: it has been sent for by the Admiral to return to Oahu. There is here a small ship of war to watch over us—another is coming. Do not listen to the men who will pain you by reporting that we shall not be assisted. Britain will not cast us off. Let our conduct be good, and wait until the despatches arrive. This is my word to you—do not on any account cause evil to grow. By no means ill-treat the Frenchmen. Have great patience. Take me for a pattern, and follow me, and let all of us pray very earnestly to God that he may deliver us from our trials as he formerly did Hezekiah.

Peace be with you all.

POMARE.

NO. 2.—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT OF OCEANIA.

In the name of the King of the French. The Governor of the French Possessions to the people of Tahiti.

Taaniri, Kaheahu, Potowai, and Teraitane, refused to listen to my word of peace; in consequence I declare them rebels.

Their goods shall be put under sequestration. Eight days are given them to make their submission. The district affording them refuge shall be laid under a contribution, which shall be fixed according to the importance of the district.

The persons friendly to peace and the laws remain tranquil under the protection of France. The severity of the laws shall reach the guilty.

Done at Papeete, the 17th of February, 1844.

BRUAT.

NO. 3.—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT IN OCEANIA.

The commandant for the time being of the Society Islands declares what follows, viz:—

Art. 1. Until the return of his Excellency the Governor, the establishments of the bay comprised between Cocanout Point and the barracks of the Uraine are declared in a state of siege.

2. All European and native residents must be within their houses at evening gun-fire, and not receive any person after that hour.

3. After evening gun-fire until that of morning, the patrols, commanded by an officer, and police rounds, commanded by a commissary of police, can demand entrance or open by force and search any house that may appear suspicious, or in which they may suspect a meeting of persons besides those who inhabit the house.

4. At evening gun-fire all the fires in the native houses must be put out.

5. The boats of foreign ships, of whatsoever nation, must have left the beach at evening gun-fire, taking with them their whole crew and all the passengers who have come on shore during the day. It is forbidden that any officer, sailor, or passenger should sleep on shore.

6. From one gun-fire to the other, foreign ships are warned that, besides the shots to which they would expose their men in sending a boat on shore, the crew of the boat will be arrested, and the boat immediately sunk or destroyed.

7. If the patrol or rounds of gendarmerie find in the houses which they visit people who do not reside there, besides the arrest of those persons, of that of the proprietor, the confiscation or immediate destruction of all wine, alcohol, or other spirits, the houses may be destroyed, and their materials transported, at the convenience of the commandant for the time being, to construct guard-houses, magazines, or useful shelter for the garrison.

8. Whether the establishment preserve its tranquillity, or that it should become disturbed by any cause, it is expressly forbidden to Europeans and native Indians to leave their houses. Those who do not conform to this order will expose themselves not only to arrest, but to the fire of the patrol.

9. The agents of the native police, whose duty it is to watch at night, shall come each night to the barracks of the gendarmerie, which they will not leave for their duty without a light, and accompanied by a French gendarme.

10. The officers of the establishments whose duty or any other motive shall require their being out of their house after gun-fire, must have a light.

11. At evening gun-fire, all whale-boats and canoes belonging to residents or natives must be hauled up at least ten times the length of the boat from high-water-mark. Any boat or canoe found afloat after eight o'clock will be sunk or destroyed.

12. All whale-boats, boats, canoes manned by natives, or containing any who may come into the bay, or who may wish to leave it during the day, must come to the station-house, that they may be searched, to make sure that they do not contain alcohol, wines, munitions of war, arms, or anything suspicious.

13. Boats of French men-of-war who wish to come on shore, or remain there, after gun-fire, must be provided with a light as well as the officers of the fleet.

14. It is forbidden to strangers and natives to fire or explode boxes, whether by day or night, in the whole space in the state of siege. Transgressors will be arrested, their arms seized, and their houses searched.

(A True Copy.)

D'AUBIGNY, Commandant.

Papeete, March 2, 1844.

ACCIDENT TO THE STARLIGHT STEAMER.—On Sunday evening, the Starlight, iron Chelsea boat, on her passage down the river, at nine o'clock, ran foul of Westminster bridge, and received such damage as prevented her from making the pier by at least ten feet, at which distance she grounded, fortunately for all on board, at low water. The passengers got safely on shore, and next day the vessel was tugged afloat, and was towed away to the Company's wharf for repairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris, which gives the following summary of the news brought by the Overland Mail:—

The Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles the 29th July, bringing news from Bombay to the 19th June, and from China to the 1st May.

The fact of Lord Ellenborough's recall was known at Bombay the 6th June, on which an express was immediately dispatched to Calcutta. His lordship would have known his recall, it was expected, by the 15th.

The assembly of the Beloochee chiefs passed off most orderly, but the result came to is not yet known.

The revolution in the Punjab has as yet had no further consequences than the defeat and murder of Itur Singh.

The district of Boorhampore has been taken possession of without resistance, and has, it appears, been restored to the Mahrattas.

The papers by the Overland Mail have since been delivered in London, and we subjoin the only details of interest regarding the death of Itur Singh. On the evening of the 6th of May the troops encountered the enemy, who, however, averse to a battle so late in the day, retreated and took up a strong position in a village named Nourangabad, some distance from the right bank of the Beas.

On the morning of the 7th the troops of the state advanced, and the insurgents being drawn out in line a cannonade was commenced. The Gooroo Bheer Singh having been mortally wounded by a cannon ball, which crushed both his legs, and received besides a sabre cut across the shoulder, one of the generals of the army of Heera Singh asked leave to go and see him. This officer, named Golab Singh, was on his way met by Itur Singh, by whom, after an altercation, he was shot; his followers immediately fell on Itur Singh and put him to death, and his head having been struck off was forthwith sent to Lahore. Kashmeera Singh also fell in the conflict, having first offered to surrender, but afterwards resented an endeavour to make a prisoner of him, and the soldiers being deprived of their leaders fled. The news of the victory, and the head of Itur Singh reached Lahore almost simultaneously between ten and eleven at night, and a salute was immediately ordered to be fired in commemoration of the great victory obtained at Nourangabad by some forty thousand men, with one hundred and twenty guns, over not seven thousand insurgents. At Lahore it was said that the loss on both sides was one thousand men killed. The wounded were not taken into account.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The populace of Canton rose against the quarter where the factories are situated, but the tumult was promptly put down.

The following is given as the origin of the dispute at Canton:—It appears some Manila seamen, belonging to a Swedish ship at anchor at Whampoa, had some quarrel with the Chinese, who began to pelt them with stones, upon which the Manila men charged the mob, and it is said stabbed a Chinese. The mob, however, after having been dispersed in the first instance, soon returned, and threw stones at the seamen in the Company's Garden, and the latter had to take to their boat. As usual in such cases, the mob, then assembled in front of the factories in formidable numbers, and some apprehensions were entertained that they might proceed to violence, but a detachment of police and soldiers was sent by the authorities from the city, and the mob was dispersed soon after dark without having done any damage.

MURDER OF THE HON. ERSKINE MURRAY AND PARTY.—We are sorry to learn from the *Hong Kong Gazette*, of the 23d April, that Commander the Hon. Erskine Murray, who had proceeded with a couple of vessels to Borneo to form a settlement there, and to establish friendly relations, was betrayed and treacherously murdered, with several of his party, by the Sultan of Coti.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The following official account has been received of an attempt upon the life of the King of Prussia. The document was issued at Berlin in the form of a circular letter to the Prussian Legations, from Baron Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"The Lord has prevented a great calamity! At the moment that his Majesty, on his journey to Erdmannsdorf, in Silesia, went into his carriage, in which his Majesty already was seated, for the purpose of driving to the railway terminus, a madman fired both barrels of a double-barrelled pistol at him. One of the balls missed altogether, and the other, without wounding, only left a slight trace on the breast of his Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen escaped the imminent danger by just at the moment accidentally leaning forward, and in this way the ball, which otherwise inevitably would have hit the Queen, passed behind her. Their Majesties, notwithstanding this dreadful event, proceeded, nevertheless, on their journey to Erdmannsdorf, where, Heaven be thanked, they arrived in safety. The perpetrator has been arrested, and has undergone a preliminary examination."

"Berlin, July 26" (Signed) "BULOW."

The following is an extract from a publication of the Minister of Police on the subject:—

"The perpetrator was, with a great deal of exertion, saved from the rage of the populace, and committed to the water-house. He has been identified as a man by the name of Tschack, formerly Burgomaster of Storkon, and states, as the motive of his crime, that several petitions for another appointment had been without effect. He has been committed for trial."

"Department of Police, Berlin, July 26."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business transacted was principally of a routine character. The royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills, among which were the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, and the Actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill. The Transfer of Property Bill and the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Duke of Buccleuch explained the provisions of the Metropolitan Buildings Bill, and moved the second reading.—Lord CAMPBELL opposed the measure, on the ground that it made an improper interference with private property. On a division, however, the second reading was carried, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at noon, to discuss the Merchant Seamen's Bill, which went through committee. The Criminal Justice (Middlesex) Bill and the Controverted Elections Bill were read a third time and passed. Several other bills passed through a stage with rapidity.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in moving the second reading of this bill, stated that the object of it was to remove anomalies in the existing law; and assured the house that the measure was framed in the spirit of peace, and with due consideration to the circumstances of Ireland. The Roman Catholic Church in that country would not accept an endowment from the state, but it was desirable that individuals who were actuated by a spirit of piety should be enabled to contribute to the comfort and independence of that body of pastors who were the religious teachers of a large proportion of the population of Ireland. If the bill were accepted in the same spirit, it might, he believed, become the foundation, the corner-stone of that temple of peace which the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) near him had expressed a confident hope might be raised at no distant time, when the Queen of this realm should visit her Irish dominions, and appear on her throne in the west, actuated, he was sure, by the kindest feelings towards all her subjects, and appealing to the hearts and affections of a generous, a gallant, and a still loyal people.—Mr. M. O'FERRALL and Mr. BELLEVUE did not put the same construction on the bill, to which they objected, as the Catholics of Ireland considered it might operate to their prejudice. Mr. BELLEVUE also said that the Government had not consulted the Roman Catholics respecting the bill.—Lord ARUNDEL, on the other hand, returned thanks to the Government for the conciliatory spirit evinced in the measure.—Sir R. PEEL defended the Government, professing, in the same tone as Sir J. GRAHAM, their sincere desire to benefit the Roman Catholic population. Sir Robert read extracts from a work of Mr. Scully, showing the disadvantages under which Roman Catholic charities labour in the existing state of the law; and after explaining how these disadvantages are removed by the bill now in progress, appealed to the house whether it must not be disheartening to a Government thus earnestly exerting themselves for improvement, to be met with these ungracious comments upon their motives.—A controversy ensued, which was chiefly of a religious character, and a motion was made to get rid of the second reading, but eventually the bill was read a second time, by 71 to 5. The bill also went through committee. The house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PENAL ACTS REPEAL BILL.—The Lord Chancellor moved that the report on this bill be brought up, and entered into a lucid explanation of the grounds upon which it had been framed. Various penal acts against Catholics, passed in barbarous times, were still on the statute books, and it was thought just as well as expedient to repeal them—because from their very absurdity and severity it was impossible to enforce them. The Lord Chancellor enumerated twenty-four penal measures against Catholics, of which we select a few samples. For instance, an act of Edward VI. directed a certain form of prayer to be used in all churches, and forbade any person from attending any different form under pain of imprisonment. It was found impossible to compel Catholics to renounce the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope in this realm, and yet persons who did acknowledge it were subject to the penalties of *premunire*, and even high treason. By an act of Elizabeth persons were compelled to attend their parish church at least once a week; and persons who became reconciled to the Church of Rome were also subject to the penalties of high treason. Another absurdity was, that every Catholic priest who said mass was liable to a penalty of two hundred marks, and every person who heard it to a penalty of one hundred marks, although it was notorious that mass was now said in all the Catholic chapels.—The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to say that he now came to another of these penal acts, the 31st of Elizabeth, which required all persons to conform, and provided that all parties who did not attend their parish church should be called upon to conform; and that if they refused or neglected to do so, they should abjure the realm, or be held guilty of felony if they remained in this country; and further, if they abjured the realm and went abroad, and afterwards returned to this country, they should in like manner be held guilty of felony. That act of Parliament he also proposed to expunge. The next of these statutes with which he proposed to deal, or rather it was a part of the same, provided that any person professing the Roman Catholic religion must not be found at any place beyond three miles from his usual place of abode, under the severest penalties; and whatever might have been the grounds for passing that act originally, in this travelling age it would be considered a most barbarous law. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Then there was a statute of William and Mary, which enacted that no Catholic should be permitted to come

within ten miles of this metropolis. (A laugh.)—The Bishop of London opposed the bill, on the ground that it involved such important interests of the Church that the heads of the establishment ought to be consulted, and that such a measure ought not to be passed at this late period of the session.—Lord BROUGHAM warmly advocated the bill, and ridiculed the idea of maintaining statutes which, from their rigour or absurdity, could not be enforced.—The Bishop of London did not divide the house, and the report on the bill was received.—Adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There was another morning sitting to-day, which was devoted to the despatch of a variety of bills. The following were read a third time and passed:—The Protection of Purchasers, &c., (Ireland) Bill, the Customs (New South Wales) Bill, the Books and Engravings Bill, the Courts of Common Law Process Bill, the Courts of Common Law Process (Ireland) Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Privy Council Bill.

The Earl of LINCOLN obtained leave to bring in a bill to empower her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to form a terrace and embankment, with convenient landing places for the public, on the Middlesex shore of the river Thames, between Westminster and Blackfriars bridges. The noble earl, however, explained that he did not mean to press the measure this session, his object being merely to give an opportunity of allowing the details of it to be considered.

The house was then for some time occupied with business of an unimportant character, and while it was in progress, Mr. Cripps noticed that there were not forty members present. The house was counted, and the fact being ascertained, an adjournment necessarily took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met at twelve in the day. The following bills were successively read a third time and passed:—The Grand Canal (Ireland) Bill, the Spirits (Ireland) Bill, the Piccadilly Improvement Bill, the Woods and Forests Accounts Bill, the Clerks to Attorneys Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

Various other bills also underwent discussion.

THE OUTRAGE AT TAHITI.—In answer to questions from Sir C. NAPIER, Sir R. PEEL said the Government had received accounts from Tahiti, and presuming on the accuracy of these accounts, which he had no reason whatever to call in question, he did not hesitate to say that a gross outrage, accompanied with gross indignity, had been committed upon the British Consul at that island. (Loud cheers.) Her Majesty's Government received information of that on Monday last, and the first opportunity was taken of making those communications to the French Government which her Majesty's Government considered the circumstances of the case to call for. (Cheers.) That outrage was committed by a person in temporary authority at Papeete. We know that, in fact, it was not committed in consequence of any authority given for that purpose by the French Government; and he must presume, therefore—assuming that the statements we have received were correct—that the French Government would at once make that reparation which this country had a right to require.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT.—At the evening sitting, Lord INGESTRE called attention to Captain Warner's discovery and the recent experiment at Brighton, which the noble lord said was either a gross imposition, or else demonstrative of the possession of some formidable destructive power, the exclusive possession of which would be of vast importance to this country. The latter was his belief, which ridicule would not restrain him from avowing. All great inventions—gunpowder, steam, and so forth—were matters for incredulity before their powers were developed. Lord Ingestre proceeded to give an explanation of the various negotiations which had taken place with the present and preceding Governments. He said, the Board of Admiralty, like all boards, treated the matter with indifference, neglect, and contempt; Lord Melbourne was dilatory, Sir Robert Peel polite; the friends of Mr. Warner were referred from one department to another; and the commission to which the matter was entrusted required experiments which involved too much expense and disclosure, as well as leaving the question of remuneration without a sufficient guarantee. At first Mr. Warner had asked £400,000 as the value of his two inventions, but he had subsequently offered to refer it to arbitration, being satisfied that Sir Robert Peel would not act unjustly, on proof of the value and importance of his discoveries. By the liberality of private individuals he had been enabled to make experiments, ending in the decisive one off Brighton; and, however destructive the power thus evinced, its possession by this country would be a preventive of war. Brighton, for instance, could be easily reduced to ashes, but Mr. Warner, with a steamer, could set at defiance any approaching hostile fleet. Lord Ingestre concluded by moving for the production of the correspondence between Mr. Warner and the Government.—Sir R. PEEL rose immediately to second the motion for the correspondence, and gave a full explanation of what had taken place between the Government and Captain Warner, who said he was in possession of two instruments of most destructive power—one called the invisible shell, and the other the long range. Of the latter Captain Warner gave the following account:—"I can project 100 shells of most destructive power, and I can repeat the operation with rapidity. If I threw them into Gibraltar, in a few hours not a man would be left alive in the place. (Laughter.) This I can accomplish at almost any distance. By means of my long range I could bombard a fortress, and, with a single vessel, could cut out a fleet in defiance of the garrison. (Hear, hear.) I could have demolished Algiers, instead of merely damaging it, as was done by Lord Exmouth, with his splendid fleet. (Cheers, and laughter.) After that I could, with a comparatively small fleet, undertake to destroy Toulon." ("Hear," and cheers.) Sir R. PEEL stated that the Government did not wish to treat a person possessed of such a power with disrespect, and detailed the course which had been adopted. He (Sir R. PEEL) had required experiments to be made before competent professional men, whose opinions would guide and guarantee the Government, before it was committed to any pledge. It was a rule, that parties professing to have made discoveries should make the experiments at their own expense; otherwise the Ordnance-office would break down under the weight of applications. That very day, for instance, had brought him four letters from individuals professing to be in possession of secrets as destructive as the "invisible shell." Yet this rule was relaxed in favour of Mr. Warner, who, however, closed the commission appointed by the Government, by his preliminary demand of four hundred thousand pounds. After some further explanations, Sir R. PEEL defended the determination of the Government not to promise payment of any sum whatever, without a previous concession of the secret, and a thorough knowledge of its efficacy; and he cautioned the house against any departure from this rule.—In the course of the discussion which followed, Sir C. NAPIER spoke of the experiment in a sarcastic tone, said there was nothing new in it, that it was performed forty years ago, and that every chemist fancied he knew of some strong explosive power.—Mr. WAXLEY treated the experiment off Brighton as ridiculous and childish.—Sir GEORGE COCKBURN said he had received a report from an artillery officer, who had watched the Brighton experiment, and was assured that the explosion was produced by some force like nitrate of silver, or others known to chemists, but which required contact and management, and therefore useless in active service against an enemy. The Government would reward the inventor of a useful and serviceable projectile.—Lord INGESTRE again gave his opinion that the Brighton experiment was a *bona fide* one, and renewed the expression of his confidence in Mr. Warner's destructive powers. The motion for the production of the correspondence was then agreed to.

A debate ensued on a motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, that the house should take into consideration the petition of Mr. Heathcote, a superintendent of factories, dismissed on the allegation of having written an anonymous letter to Mr. Ferrand.—Sir J. GRAHAM explained the motives which had induced him to dismiss Mr. Heathcote.—On a division the motion of Mr. Gibson was negatived, and the house adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time and passed. In answer to some questions from the Marquis of CLARENDON respecting the late aggression by the French at Tahiti, the Earl of ABERDEEN made some remarks in a spirit similar to those of Sir R. PEEL in the House of Commons. The noble earl expressed his belief that what had taken place was without the slightest encouragement or even knowledge on the part of the French Government. I believe (added Lord Aberdeen) this will be a godsend to the enemies of peace between the countries, and it will be turned by them to good account. (Hear, hear.) But, my lords, I have every reason to believe that, by the exercise of a spirit of justice and moderation, this unfortunate affair will not lead to serious consequences. (Hear, hear.) I have reason to believe that the French Government will take the same view of the matter that I do. I believe, also, that at this very moment Queen Pomare is restored to full power.

The Railways Bill went through committee.

The discussion on the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill was by consent adjourned, and their lordships rose at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In the morning sitting much miscellaneous business was disposed of. After a short discussion, the Savings Bank Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was committed, and ordered to be read a third time on Saturday.

The South Sea Company's Bill, the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, and the Bishop of London's Estate Bill were read a third time and passed.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved the order of the day for going into Committee on the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, and stated the nature of some amendments which he meant to propose.

The report of the Arts-Union Bill was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in discussing the several clauses, nineteen of which, with various amendments, were agreed to.—The house adjourned at a quarter past 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Metropolitan Buildings Bill was read a third time and passed, and some formal business was gone through.

Some discussion then took place upon the subject of the recent execution of a British subject at Tunis by the Maltese authorities.—Lord CLARENDON stated that her Majesty's Government had taken care that justice should be done in the case of this Maltese. The delay executed until he consulted the British Government, and the criminal was properly put to death.

On the question that the Railway Bill be read a third time, the Bishop of London moved an amendment to the 6th clause, on the ground that it legalised Sunday railway travelling. At the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, however, the discussion was postponed till Monday.

Lord WEAVER having moved the third reading of the Unlawful Oaths

(Ireland) Bill, a very long debate arose upon the Irish policy of the Government. The bill was then read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned soon after ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house assembled at twelve o'clock. New WARR.—On the motion of Mr. J. YOUNG, the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant for a new writ for the borough of Dudley, in the room of Thomas Hawkes, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' BILL.—On the order of the day being read for going into committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into an explanation of the chief provisions of the measure. The bill was divided into three branches: the first related to the law of *cessio bonorum*; the second, and most important, proposed the abolition of imprisonment for debt in execution under £20; and the third introduced some important amendments into the machinery of the Court of Bankruptcy; and it was his (the Solicitor-General's) honest and conscientious conviction, that the measure would be attended by the most beneficial effects. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to read several passages from the evidence taken before a committee of the house on the subject, the tenor of which went to show that the abolition of imprisonment for debt would not have the effect of abolishing *bona fide* credit, but only that of making tradesmen more careful. After some discussion the house went into committee on the bill. The clauses were agreed to; after a protracted debate the Chairman reported progress, and the report was received, in order that the bill might be reprinted and recommitted on Monday, to enable the Government to introduce the compensation clauses.

In answer to a question from Mr. DENNISTOUN, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had for some time been in communication with the India Board relative to a new arrangement for a communication with India. He believed that this new plan might be carried into effect on the 1st of Jan., 1845.

After a brief discussion, the Art Unions Bill was read a third time, and passed. The house then resolved into committee on the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he intended to propose several amendments, and, with that view, to recommit the bill. The right hon. baronet stated that these amendments had been framed with a view to meet the objections made to the bill on the other side.—Mr. WYSE said he believed these amendments would be satisfactory. The clauses proposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, were read a first time, and the bill was ordered to be recommitted.

The Debtors and Creditors Bill went through committee, and also the Transfer of Property Bill, and the Arms (Ireland) Bill.

The Private Partnerships Bill was read a second time.

Mr. HUME submitted several resolutions respecting Savings' Banks, and moved that they be taken into consideration next session.—The motion was negatived, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having objected to the principle of printing motions for next session.

The house adjourned at half-past seven o'clock till to-morrow (Saturday).

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—At a court-martial, on board the St. Vincent, 120, in Plymouth Sound, on Wednesday, Admiral Sir D. Milne, Bart., G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, President; a private marine, named Joseph Noble, was found guilty of stabbing Mr. Protheroe, a midshipman of the Madagascar, and was sentenced to be hanged at the yard-arm of one of her Majesty's ships. The unfortunate prisoner is recommended to the merciful consideration of the Crown, on account of his good character, and as the assault was committed in a moment of great excitement, and under circumstances which it is hoped will produce a favourable impression in his behalf.

TAHITI.

Intelligence has just been received of a renewed act of French aggression at Tahiti, which Sir Robert Peel, in Parliament, has already characterised as "a gross outrage, accompanied by a gross indignity, committed upon this country in the person of its officer."

By H.M.S. *Vindictive*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last, there have been received Valparaiso papers to the 1st of May, and correspondence of importance, from which we learn that Mr. Pritchard, our Consul at Otahite (Tahiti), came home with part of his family in the *Vindictive*, having been exiled from that island by the French authorities in the most arbitrary and unjustifiable manner, without trial or inquiry of any kind, but merely upon the bare suspicion of having influenced Queen Pomare in her unconquerable hatred of the French. A portrait of her Tahitian Majesty, with the details of her deposition by the French, will be found in No. 95 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the perplexing position of the poor Queen is elsewhere narrated in our present paper.

The facts of Mr. Pritchard's arrest are stated in a letter addressed to the *Times*, by a British officer, dated "Papeete, March 6," from which it appears that the French commissary-general, on March 4, publicly stated in the presence of some Englishmen, that if the natives rose, and were joined by any Englishman, he would go, and with a pistol be the first man to shoot Mr. Pritchard! This gentleman was, for many years, a missionary at Tahiti; for ten years he has served his country as British Consul; he is beloved by Queen Pomare, respected and looked up to by the people, and universally well spoken of by the commanders of English vessels; all which has rendered him obnoxious to the French. On the morning of his arrest, a placard was stuck up, signed by the captain of a French corvette, ascribing to Mr. Pritchard the rebellion of the natives, and holding his life and property responsible if a drop of French blood were spilt!

The arrest took place as follows: Mr. Pritchard left his house to go on board her Majesty's steamer *Cormorant*, to see some of the officers; he had only a few yards to walk from his gate to the jetty. The commandant of police, who had been observed all day prowling about, ran out of the guard-house without his hat, seized Mr. Pritchard, and hurried him off, followed by some soldiers. Immediately on hearing it, the commander of the Basiliak, and the British officer above-named, went to the acting Governor, M. d'Aubigny, who refused to tell where Mr. Pritchard was confined. After some demur, he gave a paper to Lieut. Hunt, which he also read aloud: it stated that a French sentinel had been attacked on the night of the 2nd to 3rd of March; and that, in reprisal, he, M. d'Aubigny, had caused to be seized "one Pritchard, the only daily mover and instigator of the disturbance of the natives." His property shall be answerable for all damage occasioned to our establishments by the insurgents; and if French blood is spilt, every drop shall recoil on his head." This document was placarded in French, English, and Tahitian, on the different public places. "Thus," adds the correspondent, "has a British subject, and he our Consul, and the representative of the Majesty of England, been treated as a common convict, seized in open day, in the presence of his family, hurried like a vile malefactor along the streets, jeered at by the French soldiers, as he was dragged in front of the barracks."

Mr. Pritchard was then taken to a wretched block-house, or wooden hut, behind the French Governor's house, who, since the exile of the Queen, has occupied her habitation. Here he was kept a close prisoner, no one being allowed access to him; as is proved by the following document issued by the French commandant:—

RELATING TO THE PRISONER WHO HAS BEEN TAKEN.
The head of the department will treat him with kindness and politeness. The soldiers will serve him in every necessary way, sweep his room, make his bed, and keep every thing clean—each thing necessary for a prisoner of distinction will be done.

The prisoner will have light from five A.M. till eight P.M., when at gun-fire the light will be put out. At eight o'clock in the morning a basket can be sent, containing meat, clothes, dressing things, books, &c.; at four P.M. a second basket may be sent when the first shall be returned. Neither strangers nor any of the family of the prisoner can communicate in person with him. The baskets will pass through the soldiers, under the inspection of the commandant. All letters addressed to the prisoner must pass through the hands, and under the inspection, of the commandant in particular, who, on seeing them, and that they contain nothing wrong, will let them pass. If the hours fixed on to take things to the prisoner be convenient they will continue; if not, they can be changed, or anything more by applying to the particular commandant.

The sergeant on duty will not suffer any one to come near the Blakans—such persons will be ordered off.

It is expressly ordered to the sergeant of the prison-house not to allow the person bringing the basket to mount up the stairs or to see the prisoner, neither to enter inside nor to speak through the bars.

The man named Lilleur will attend each day at eight and nine o'clock to explain to Mr. Pritchard any wishes he may have to give to the people at the prison-house.

Mr. Pritchard was, at length, released from prison, at the intervention of Commander Gordon, on the condition that he was not to be landed on either of the Society Islands. The Consul was compelled to leave his wife and part of his family at Tahiti, as he was not suffered to go to his house for an instant, to make arrangements on his account, or to take any of his papers. The *Cormorant* brought him from Tahiti to Valparaiso a day or two before the *Vindictive* left that port. Mr. Pritchard is now in London, and his case is undergoing the strictest investigation by our Government. He has brought with him two of his daughters, whom he received on board from another of the Society Islands, Euneo. They were on a visit to a missionary there, and the *Cormorant* remained an hour, in order that they might join their father.

The poor Queen Pomare was still on board the *Basiliak*, under the protection

ARREST OF HER MAJESTY'S TAHITIAN CONSUL, MR. PRITCHARD, BY THE SOLDIERS OF THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

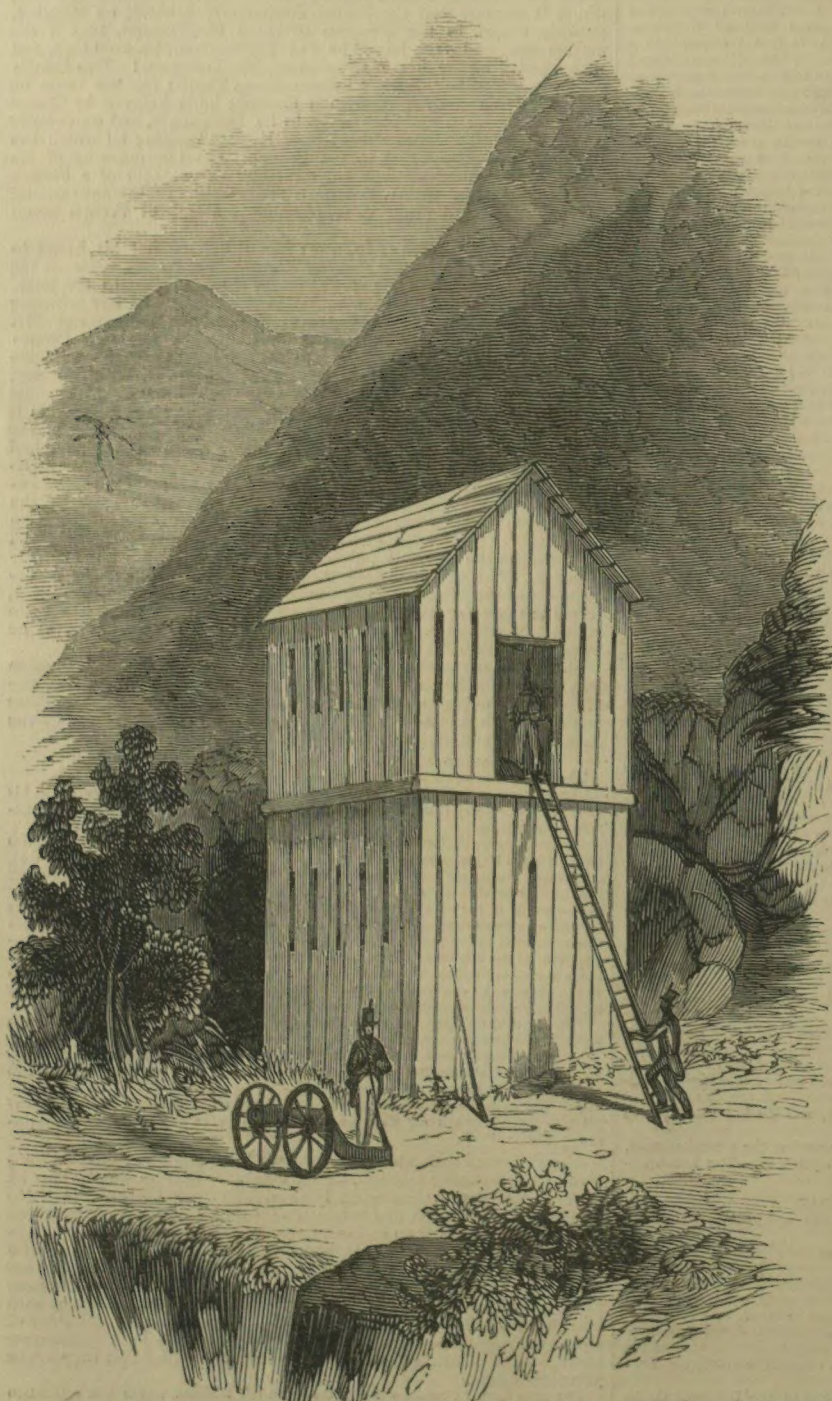


THE ARREST.

of the British flag, and wept bitterly on the Cormorant's departure, on seeing Mr. Pritchard, who has been her faithful friend for so many years, thus treated in her own dominions.—*Simonde's Colonial Magazine for August.*

The three annexed Engravings are from sketches by Mr. Joliffe, just received, with the intelligence, from Tahiti. The first illustrates the circumstances of the Arrest; the second, the Interior of the

Block-house, or Prison; and the third, the Dungeon itself. All may be relied on as faithful representations of the principal stages of this eventful affair.



THE FRENCH BLOCK HOUSE PRISON, IN WHICH MR. PRITCHARD WAS CONFINED.



IMPAISONMENT OF MR. PRITCHARD.

ENCAMPMENTS OF THE PITMEN IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.



The unfortunate dispute between the coal-owners and pitmen of the north of England still continues, with as little prospect of an amicable adjustment as ever. It is the longest strike (seventeen weeks), ever recorded of this important branch of our national industry; and its extent may be judged by the fact of 20,000 of the miners petitioning for the interference of the Legislature. As the difference appears to be a matter of wages, principally, we decline entering into details, especially from the very contradictory statements of either party, which have been laid before the public. The owners of the mines provide cottages for their workmen near to the pits in which they are to be employed; these are granted rent free, and as the men refuse to accept of the terms offered them by their masters, the latter have demanded possession of the houses inhabited by the former, and numerous forcible ejectments have been made; several defalcations from the men's union, the arrival of many Irishmen, and an importation of Welch miners, rendering such a step necessary that those willing to work might have the usual accommodations. The old hands, thus driven forth, have betaken themselves to the waste grounds, lanes, and highways, where they have erected temporary huts, those near to Cramlington and Seghill extending about two miles in length; but every here and there in the extensive coal-field of Northumberland and Durham, near to the mines, towns and villages are to be seen of those picturesque but wretched abodes of unfortunate creatures, many of whom possessing large families of seven or eight children are huddled in the small space they have been enabled to allot to themselves; further adding to their miseries by selling their household goods and necessary covering, which, from the glut of the market, bring but very small prices.

Heretofore, all had been peaceful and legal in the behaviour of the ousted men, until within the last few days, when fearful symptoms of mischief have exhibited themselves by the houses of obnoxious individuals having been fired into. At Waldrige, near Chester-le-Street, some malicious person fired through the window of a Mr. Walker, a deputy, and severely wounded him and his wife, who were

asleep in bed: another attempt was made at the house of a "black-leg," at Rainton, but no personal injury accrued. At South Moor colliery, the houses of two men were attacked with fire-arms; but they having placed tables against the windows, the shots (nails) proved harmless. In addition, several petty larcenies have been perpetrated; the ropes of the inclined planes cut, and some wilful destruction of railings and other property. The fears arising from personal injury have caused the South Moor colliery to cease its partial working. A number of Cornish miners, who had entered into en-

gagements with the owners of Ratcliffe colliery, near Warkworth deserted their employment; a reward of £50 was offered for their apprehension, and twenty persons were taken into custody at North Shields, and conveyed back again to their work. The Marquis of Londonderry has addressed his numerous workmen. He has also issued an edict to the shopkeepers of Seaham to prevent the men being supplied by them with goods. Surely, this unhappy dispute might be arranged by some philanthropic and uninterested individuals.

PITMEN ENCAMPED.



PITMEN ENCAMPED.

DEATH OF DR. DALTON.

Another sun of science hath just set—
But e'en beyond the precincts of the deep
Some tributary stars around him weep
And cast his lustre back upon us yet—
The blaze of genius never all departs
But leaves a twilight gentle—soft—behind,
Enough to interest most careless hearts
Or rouse to rapture the ecstatic mind!
Happy were he who could a moonlight grave
Of the departed luminary lost,
And steal from out the dull and dismal grave
E'en glimpses of his mind's eternal ghost!

We regret to record the demise of this great and good man, who closed his long and useful life, unexpectedly, but apparently without suffering, at Manchester, on Saturday morning last.



THE LATE DR. DALTON.

ing direction and force of the wind at different seasons in this neighbourhood, from a series of more than 200,000 observations, from the end of the year 1793 to the beginning of 1844, being a period of half a century." In this resolution the members of the society earnestly prayed that the venerable philosopher might long be spared to honour their meetings with his presence: within eight days he had ceased to exist. On the occasion of the resolution being presented, the doctor received it sitting, and, being unable to articulate a reply, had prepared one, written with his own hand, which Mr. P. Clare read as follows:—

I feel gratified by this testimony of kind regard offered to me by my old associates of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. At my age, and under my infirmities, I can only thank you for this manifestation of sentiments, which I heartily reciprocate.

This was the last appearance of the venerable philosopher in the society of which he had so long been the president, and whose proceedings had so long derived honour from his giving to them the sanction of his presence and his name.

On Friday he registered the temperature with his own hand, though he could scarcely hold his pen. Next morning he was found in bed in a state of insensibility, and he died before a surgeon could reach him. The writer of an excellent memoir of the philosopher, in the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—"On visiting the chamber of death several hours afterwards, we were struck with the serene and placid expression of the countenance of the venerable man, which had the appearance of the healthy repose of a brief half hour, rather than the deep and lasting

slumber of the grave. His fine massive head, venerable with the silvery hairs of age, and with the still more characteristic expression of a benevolent spirit, with which, even in death, his brow was radiant, was a solemn, but a gladdening picture."

John Dalton was in his 78th year, which he would have completed on the 5th of next month. He was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, where he attended a school kept by a member of the Society of Friends, until his twelfth year. He then opened a school in his native village. He had an early tendency to mathematical pursuits, and contributed largely to the *Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries*, from 1784 to 1794. In 1788, he commenced his "Meteorological Observations," which he continued to the day preceding his death. He next accepted the situation of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the New College, Mosley-street, Manchester, from which he withdrew in 1799, when he began to teach mathematics and natural philosophy privately. In 1794 he joined the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and from thence became a constant and liberal contributor to their Memoirs. In 1803 or 1804, he made his greatest discovery, that of the Atomic Theory, or the application of mathematics to chemistry, described by Davy as the greatest step in modern science.

Dr. Dalton for many years lectured in public at Manchester, first in 1805; and in London at the Royal Institution, in 1804 and 1810. He was elected as Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821 or 1822. On the first opportunity, he was admitted



RACE-HORSE VAN.

This Engraving may be regarded as introductory to the brilliant scenes of the Goodwood meeting, which occupy two of our succeeding pages. The conveyance of the racers fresh to the course in the

van for the purpose is not the least important preparation for a race by the functionaries of the stable. By this means the sleek and high-bred steeds are kept in good condition for the eventful crisis.

On the 18th of April, 1837, Dr. Dalton, then in his 71st year, had a severe attack of paralysis, and a second attack on the 21st of the same month. After an illness of some months, he partially recovered his strength; though his articulation was less distinct than before. On the 17th of May last, he had a third paralytic attack, from which he so far recovered, that on the 19th ult., he attended a meeting of the council of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and received an engrossed copy, on vellum, of a resolution of that society, passed at its annual meeting, recording "their admiration of the zeal and perseverance with which he has deduced the mean pressure and temperature of the atmosphere, and the quantity of rain for each month, and for the whole year; with the prevail-

a corresponding member of the Institute of France; and a few years afterwards he was enrolled one of the Foreign Fellows, of whom the number is very limited. He was President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which office he attained in 1817. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Academies of Science of Berlin and Munich, and of the Natural History Society of Moscow, an honorary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical Societies of Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Sheffield, and Yorkshire.

In 1822 he visited France, where he was duly honoured by the Institute. In 1826 he received from the Royal Society, for his scientific discoveries, the first of the gold medals awarded from the munificence of George IV. In 1833 Dr. Dalton had granted him a pension of £150, subsequently increased to £300 per annum. He first attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, when held at Cambridge; and through his presence at the next meeting at Oxford, the University presented him with the degree of D.C.L. In 1834, upon a similar occasion, he visited Edinburgh, when the Town Council presented to him the freedom of the city, and the University of Edinburgh the degree of LL.D. In 1835 he once more attended the meeting of the Association in Dublin.

His perseverance was unflinching. He paid an annual visit to his native mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and there pursued his investigations of the constitution of the atmosphere. When at home, no sooner was the fast of the morning broken, than Dr. Dalton repaired to his laboratory, where he remained teaching his pupils, and at the same time pursuing his manipulations, till nine at night. These long hours of mental toil were for years persisted in during six days in the week, with the exception of the Thursday afternoon, which Dr. Dalton allowed himself as a period of relaxation.

There is a fine portrait of Dr. Dalton, painted by Allen, whence our engraving has been copied. In 1793 the sum of £2000 was raised for a full-length statue of the great philosopher, which was executed by Chantrey, and adorns the entrance-hall of the Manchester Royal Institution.

GRAND FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE POET BURNS, AUGUST, 1844.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS feel great pleasure in announcing to the Public of Scotland that they have secured the services of several eminent Artists and Authors to attend the **GREAT FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF ROBERT BURNS.**

No expense will be spared in the execution of the Engravings, which will be both splendid and numerous. The Literary Department is entrusted to one of the most popular Writers in Scotland, and it is arranged that these Illustrations and contributions will be given in the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
On SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, and will be concluded on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

The number of Illustrations of this event are expected to comprise **TWENTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.**

In the progress of this Festival other objects of interest in Scotland will be introduced, and will form a

GREAT PICTURE

OF THE MOST ROMANTIC PART OF BRITAIN.

* * The immense demand expected for the **ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS** will render it necessary that orders should be given immediately to the News Agents in Scotland.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 4.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 5.—Sun sets 7h. 40m.

TUESDAY, 6.—Transfiguration.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus.

THURSDAY, 8.—Shelley died 1822.

FRIDAY, 9.—Dryden born, 1631.

SATURDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 10.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
6	10	6	30	6	50	7	12	7	35	8	35
8	10	8	30	8	50	9	12	9	35	10	35
10	10	10	30	10	50	11	12	11	35	12	35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Manchester Correspondent is informed that what is called the Speaker's Gallery of the House of Commons consists of the front part of the Strangers' Gallery—that is to say, the lower seats partitioned off, are devoted to persons who have orders from the Speaker.

"*Telegraph*,"—We have already stated that we do not intend to translate the *Wandering Jew* in our journal.

"*H. G.*,"—The copy of the sermon preached on the installation of Sir Charles Lemon has not reached us.

"*Dublinensis*," is thanked for the suggestion. How can the sketches be obtained?

"*Beaks*,"—The paragraph relating to the fall of a portion of Beachy Head is too loose in its details.

"*I. E. F.*,"—The dress still worn occasionally in the Highlands of Scotland is not ancient, but an incongruous, fanciful costume. (See Mr. Planché's volume on British costume.) The notice to quit must be given as our correspondent infers.

"*I. A.*," Carlisle, is thanked. The illustrations suggested would be entertaining, though scarcely in place in a newspaper.

"*Colanthe*," should refer to a small volume, entitled *The Language of Flowers*.

"*E. F. H.*," Carlton Chambers.—Thanks; but the interest of the subject has been exhausted.

"*XL*,"—The portrait (a drawing) was furnished by a friend of the deceased.

"*A Constant Reader*," Ayrshire, should write to the editor of *Simmons's Colonial Magazine*.

"*I. H.*," Llangollen.—We occasionally insert ground plans as well as elevations of buildings.

"*Q. in a Corner*," Kingston.—The large print of "London in 1842" can be had by order of any news-agent. We have not room for the paper on the age of horses. Write again to the Post-office.

"*Pippo*," should write to any bookseller in Shrewsbury.

"*A Subscriber*," Sydenham.—The charge will depend upon the length of the will.

"*Pauline Pontop*,"—Apply to the broker by whom the stock was invested, or to his successors.

"*A Subscriber*," Cannon-street.—Thanks.

"*V. V.*,"—We will see.

"*An Old Subscriber*," Downpatrick.—The Harrogate water is highly beneficial in cases of gout, and the accommodations of the place are good. Will any correspondent favour us with a description of the New Pump Room, at Harrogate?

"*S. O.*," Luton, should continue the Saturday's edition, to insure the latest news.

"*Clericus*,"—Next week.

"*G. M. D.*," Glasgow.—Under consideration.

"*O. K.*," Boston.—The price of Vol. I. of our journal is 2s.; of Vols. II. and III., 18s. each. The present number is 118; and the back numbers may be had by order of any news-agent.

"*X. Y. Z.*," "S. G."—We do not know the whereabouts of the *Ojibway Indians*.

"*R. W.*," Liverpool, and "R. J.," Dudley, are thanked for their correction of our statement last week, that the *Rothay* steamer was wrecked in 1839; whereas she was lost off Puffin Island, August 17, 1831.

"*P. W.*," Chelsea.—The *Royal Union Dictionary*, published by Didot, Amen Corner, is the latest French dictionary, and has already been much approved of.

"*H. B.*," New Ross; "D. W. M.," Edinburgh; "W. F. G.," Dublin; "H.," Liverpool, will each be entitled to the large print.

"*A Birmingham Bulton*,"—Whenever opportunity offers.

Lines on Morn, by "H. H.," are inadmissible.

"*W. F. G.*," Dublin.—Crickets shall not be forgotten.

"*A Subscriber*," Haverhill.—Yes.

"*A Subscriber*," Cannarvon.—The portrait in No. 116 represents Mr. Roberts, who lately gave a concert at the Music Hall, Store-street.

"*A Subscriber*,"—The new American bee-hive shall appear next week.

The illustrations of Hampton's new balloon, promised last week are unavoidably deferred, on account of the great number of engravings in the present number.

"*A Subscriber*," Cannon-street.—Will he favour us with a sketch?

BURNS' FESTIVAL, ON THE BANKS OF THE DOON.—The commencement of our promised engravings of this grand national festival is unavoidably deferred until next week: when we shall be enabled, not only to present to our readers the portrait and scenic illustrations of the genius of Burns, but also the most attractive scenes and incidents of this great and exciting *fête*; the series to be completed in our journal of August 17.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1844.

CLOSE as the session is to its termination, the Government does not despair of carrying some measures, which, having been in abeyance for some months, are suddenly revived and pushed through their final stages with great rapidity. The Insolvent Debtors Bill, for instance, will soon become law, and though there has been some jealousy awakened by the measure between Lord

Cottenham and Lord Brougham, as to the preference given to their respective bills on this subject, the committee of the Peers having amalgamated some of the provisions of both, so that the measure is now something like Colman's—"two single gentlemen rolled into one," yet the public have reason to rejoice that so much improvement has been effected by it at last, whoever it may belong to. To come safely out of the hands of Lord Brougham seems something like an escape to be thankful for; but the quarrels of their legal lordships having ceased, let the people estimate what they have gained. First, imprisonment is abolished for any debt under £20. This is clear enough from the 40th clause of the bill:—

After the passing of this act, no person shall be taken in execution upon any judgment obtained in any superior court, or county court, or court of requests, or other inferior court for any debt wherein the sum recovered shall not exceed £20, exclusive of the costs of such judgment.

The next clause carries the enactment into immediate effect, by releasing all persons at present in custody for debts under the specified amount. Here is a vast improvement, and the value of the measure will be better estimated when we reflect on the large number of debtors throughout the kingdom rendered incapable of any exertions that might be useful either to their creditors or to themselves; the state, too, of the debtors' prisons attached to the local and inferior courts has been long known to be of the worst description. Even in so large and populous a place as Birmingham, the Secretary of State found it necessary to send down a special inspector to report its condition. Many others were probably worse rather than better. These miserable abodes of misfortune will now be cleared of the greater number of their tenants, never again, we hope, to be similarly occupied. We ascribe the incarceration of this class of debtors to misfortune rather than misconduct, because daily experience proves that the fraudulent debtor avails himself of a too easily given credit on a much larger scale; the sharper and the profligate do not restrict themselves to debts of £20. We appeal to the proceedings of the Insolvent Court for abundant confirmation of our assertion.

The Lord Chancellor has, at the eleventh hour, revived another measure which will do away with many anomalies in our statute-book. The example of the *qui tam* actions, brought upon the old and forgotten statutes against gaming, seems to have sharpened the perceptions of other parties, placed by the letter of old laws within the gripe of the common informer. The penal laws against the Catholics, passed at various periods between the reigns of Edward VI. and William the Third, though long since repealed, in fact, by time and public opinion, are still existing. They fell into desuetude from the utter injustice and cruelty in which they were conceived and passed; and the vindictive hatred of their authors made them overshoot their mark. The natural sense of justice in the mass of mankind recoiled against their cruel absurdities. The penalties recapitulated by the Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday evening, appear barely credible to the present age; but there they stand on the statute-book, sad evidences of what some call the wisdom of our ancestors, but which may more fitly be termed their ignorance, their bigotry, and their love of oppression raging without check. These enactments have long been dead in fact—but, like frozen vipers, it would be possible to revive them, to the working of incalculable mischief. This possibility the Lord Chancellor wishes to destroy. Thousands on thousands do not even know that such laws exist; but now that notice is drawn to them, there is no course open but at once to repeal them. Stimulated by the profit to be derived from penalties and forfeitures, there would soon be no lack of informers undertaking a "holy war" against Papistry; and in such cases the judges would be obliged to carry the enactments into effect, unless released from the disagreeable duty by an "Actions' Suspension Bill." This danger is distinctly pointed out by Lord Campbell; but if any informers have speculated on the chances, they will be disappointed. The enactments in question, having been long dead, will speedily be buried and put out of sight, leaving those who read them as legal curiosities to wonder how they could ever have existed. It is curious that some of the worst of these laws were passed under Charles II., whose mother was a Catholic Princess—whose Catholic subjects were his most zealous defenders—and who, for a great part of his life, owed the bread he ate, and the roof that covered him, to the hospitality of a Catholic King and people. But we must do his memory the justice of saying, that the acts he authorized are far surpassed in oppressiveness and iniquity by those of William III.

AFTER the sensation caused by the destruction of the John o'Gaunt by Captain, or—as Sir R. Peel calls him—Mr. Warner, the debate in the House of Commons on the subject will be read with some interest. Captain Warner has proved to the satisfaction of the world that he can blow a vessel to pieces. Granted, says Sir R. Peel; but before we buy your secret, we should wish to know something of the *modus operandi*; can it be applied without preparation on board, or under, or beside the doomed vessel? If it cannot, it is useless, for an enemy must be a very simple one that will let you come near enough to prepare your torpedo, or infernal machine of whatever kind it may be. Then as to the implement called in the reports the "long range;" of that no proof has been given, except on two mysterious vessels blown up "at the close of the last war," unknown to anybody but Captain Warner "and another." All this, says the Prime Minister, who, in such matters, is caution personified, does not satisfy him; he has no doubt that the Captain can do all he says he can; what remains unproved is whether he can do it in such a way as to be practically applied in the 'art of war,'

to thunder-strike the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake,
And monarchs tremble in their capitals.

He who says he could destroy the city of Algiers from a single vessel, and then, after a slight refreshment, cross the Mediterranean, and with the mere remnant of his ammunition, lay flat the fortifications of Toulon, is in possession of a marvellous secret. After this, the destruction of ships and fleets, which "are but boards," is a very minor achievement.

The oak Leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take,
Of lord of thee, and arbiter of war;
These are thy toys! and like the snowy flake,
They melt into the yeast of waves, which mar,
Alike the Armada's pride, and spoils of Trafalgar.

To Capt. Warner they can be but toys indeed. Seriously, the power must be a tremendous one, and yet the Government shows no anxiety to possess it. Sir R. Peel says he has so many offers of secrets of the same kind, that if the Board of Ordnance were to test them all, it would have nothing else to do. On the day of the debate he had had four proposals from persons having invented instruments each as destructive as Captain Warner's. In fact that compositions of the most tremendous powers exist, is known to every chemist; nor are proposals to use them in war by any means novelties. Fulton, the first man who applied steam to the propelling of vessels, invented a sub-marine ship-de-

stroyer that was tried by the three Governments of England, France, and America, and came to nothing at last. He could blow up a ship as completely as Captain Warner; but he failed in proving that his plan was practicable if the ship attacked stood on the defensive. This is the point to be demonstrated by Captain Warner; and till he does this, it is quite certain the present Government will not enter into any agreement with him. Nor can we think the Government to blame for its caution: £400,000 is a large sum; the point in dispute is not the possibility of producing certain results—that is admitted—but when a thing is proposed for actual use, it is necessary to ascertain whether the means of effecting these results are adapted to the rough manipulation, and capable of being applied in the midst of the thousand difficulties that must be encountered in the face of an active and skilful enemy, with, perhaps, adverse elements to boot.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S SHELL.

(To the Editor.)

In your paper of Saturday last, after giving a full account of Capt. Warner's successful experiment off Brighton, you also make mention of my sub-marine Percussion Shell. This Shell I constructed about four years ago, in consequence of having read in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," that it would be desirable if a Shell could be contrived so as to explode by concussion, on reaching the bottom of the sea; as by that means the depth might be ascertained. This Shell is not applicable to Artillery; but the Concussion Shell that I invented, is applicable to Artillery of all sizes, and has been pronounced by the select committee of Artillery Officers at Woolwich, in their official report to the Master-General of the Ordnance, dated 15th October, 1842, to be "simple, safe, and efficacious, being well adapted for horizontal fire with high velocities, and to explode the instant of striking solid substances."

I am, &c.,
U. S. Institution, 29th July.

J. NORTON,
late Captain 34th Regiment.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their accustomed airings to-day. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite and the household attended divine service this morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Royal Family were taken out in an open carriage this afternoon.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle this morning, and went out in a pony phaeton in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, were taken a drive in an open carriage. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle this evening, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. Her Majesty was attended by Countess Brownlow and Earl Howe.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked as usual this forenoon in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Esquerry in Waiting, afterwards went to inspect the Scots Fusilier Guards, on duty here. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken airings in the gardens and slopes of the Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince rode out in the afternoon. Sir R. Peel arrived at the Castle this evening from town, on a visit to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen Dowager paid a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert to-day, at the Castle, from Bushy Park. A breakfast was afterwards served to the royal party, including the Duchess of Kent and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took an airing in a pony carriage; and the royal children were also taken out for a drive.

WINDSOR, Thursday evening.—(From our own Correspondent).—The Queen left the Castle, this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and proceeded, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, through the Slopes, to Adelaide Lodge to breakfast. The infant Royal family were taken for their accustomed airing in the immediate vicinity of the Castle. Sir James Clark, after having had an audience of her Majesty this morning, left the Castle for town, and returned this afternoon. Dr. Locock and Dr. Ferguson have not left Windsor during the day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Countess Josephine Wratlaw, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, visited the Queen, at the Castle, this afternoon. Between six and seven o'clock her Majesty and the Prince Consort took an airing in a pony phaeton and pair in the Home Park; the Queen, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, not venturing more than a few minutes drive from the Castle. Notwithstanding her Majesty still continues in good health, and to be in the enjoyment, we rejoice to state, of her usual excellent flow of spirits, it is the opinion of the Queen's medical attendants that the auspicious event, to which every one of her loyal and affecionate subjects is looking forward with intense interest and anxiety, will not be much longer delayed.

PRESENT FROM THE EARL OF ORKNEY TO HER MAJESTY.—Two very beautiful emews, bred by the Earl of Orkney, upon his estate at Taplow, near Maidenhead, have just been presented by his Lordship to the Queen. They have been placed in her Majesty's Aviary, in the Home Park, with the other rare and curious birds belonging to the Queen, at Windsor.

PRINCE ALBERT'S APIARY.—Five tastefully-constructed bee-hives (in addition to two others which arrived at Windsor last week), of American manufacture, in the form of castles, were brought to Windsor Castle, on Wednesday morning, by order of Prince Albert, and placed in his Royal Highness's apiary, at the Royal Dairy, in the Home Park. By an uniform temperature which is kept up in these hives, the bees are preserved throughout the winter, providing, at the same time, effectually for the health of the colony, and allowing the surplus honey to be taken in the purest state.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.—On Wednesday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent banquet at Apsley House, which was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The whole of the party had collected in the picture gallery by a quarter to eight, at which hour dinner was announced. The banquetting board, as usual at all the Duke's entertainments, displayed a princely service of gold and silver plate. It is always a rule to have the Portuguese plateau on the table when the noble and gallant Duke is honoured by the presence of royalty at his table, so on this occasion that magnificent piece of plate was arranged along the centre of the table, occupying nearly the entire extent of the table from top to bottom. On the sideboard, at the south end of the room, was a splendid assemblage of gold ornamental plate, the large gold shield, designed by Flaxman, forming a conspicuous object amidst the collection. The sideboard was lighted from the exquisitely-modelled gold candelabra, given to the Duke by the Corporation of the City of London, which, from that fact, are highly prized by his grace. Covers were laid for thirty-four. It was nearly ten when the dinner circle retired to the saloon, and there partook of tea and coffee. The concert took place in the Waterloo Gallery—the spacious and richly-embellished apartment where the Waterloo banquet is annually held.

BANQUET AT HOLDESSNESE HOUSE.—The Marquis of Londonderry gave a princely entertainment on Monday evening, at Holdessnese House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and a distinguished circle of the nobility. The banquet was succeeded by a *soirée dante*, the invitations to which included nearly all the fashionable world in town.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday, at Trentham, Staffordshire, the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, led to the altar the youthful and lovely Lady Elizabeth Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, and many distinguished persons were present. The happy event called forth much joy and strong public demonstrations in the neighbourhood, among all classes.

DEATH OF DOWAGER LADY ASHTOWN.—The Dowager Lady Ashtown died at Dublin, a few days since. Her ladyship, who was only daughter and heiress of Dr. Robinson, married, 25th May, 1785, the late Lord Ashtown, who died in 1840. There was no issue by her marriage with his lordship, the title on his death devolving upon his nephew, the present lord.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

MORPETH, July 25.—The foundation of an intended new church has this day been laid in this town by Lord Morpeth. The church is dedicated in memory of St. James the Great.

We have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Gardner, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, who expired on Friday week, at Sansaw, near Shrewsbury, at the age of 76. In addition to holding the above valuable living, he was canon residentiary of Lichfield.

CONFIRMATION.—On Wednesday morning the Lord Bishop of Winchester held a general confirmation in the parish church of Odham, Hants, when upwards of four hundred youthful candidates were admitted to the solemn rite. The right reverend prelate delivered a highly impressive charge. His lordship intends holding a series of confirmations in Guernsey and Jersey during the course of the autumn.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Ministers. The Council broke up about half-past four o'clock.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Lord Mayor, the Navigation Committee and the Watermen's Committee

have suggested some regulations for the navigation of the various steam-boats on the river. The alterations proposed by these rules are, that in future no steam-boat is to carry beyond a certain number of passengers, according to its tonnage, and that proper persons are to be appointed to see that the regulation is not violated; and also that no boat is to be permitted to go beyond a certain rate of speed; and the places of embarkation are to be upon a secure and uniform footing. At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Wednesday, the report of the Navigation Committee relative to steam-boat piers was agreed to, and referred back to the committee to be carried into execution.

A NEW STREET TO ISLINGTON.—The Commissioners of Sewers for the City have given directions for making a sewer, which is now in course of erection in Moor-lane, Cripplegate, preparatory to a new street being formed, which it is intended to lead to Islington, passing by the Eagle Tavern, across Shepherd-and-Shepherdess-fields, which spacious area is at present marked out for the intended buildings. Several houses will have to be removed between Moor-lane and Chiswell-street for the thoroughfare which, when completed, will open a new line of road, from Southwark Bridge and Chapside to Islington. A new church will also be built on the line in Moor-lane, for which purpose the old workhouse of the parish of Cripplegate will be taken down.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths within the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, the 27th ult., amounted to 1,066; the weekly average of the last five summers being 900, and of the last five years 946. The number of persons who died between the period of birth and the age of 15, amounted during the last week to 446; between 15 and 60, to 310; and from 60 upwards, to 188. The ages of two persons are not stated. Of the total number 514 were males, and 552 females.

NEW PIER AT VAUXHALL-BRIDGE.—A pier for the landing and embarking of passengers by the steam-boats above bridge is in progress of formation at Vauxhall-bridge. It will project into the middle of the river on the east side of the bridge, in the same manner as the erection of a similar kind at Southwark-bridge, the only difference between them being, that the passage portion of the pier at Southwark-bridge is carried through the iron work of the arch on to the bridge, the pier floating, and rising and falling with the tide; whereas the passage for the new pier at Vauxhall-bridge will be carried direct from the pier on to the bridge.

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.—At about half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Brocksopp and How, of 233 and 234, High-street, Borough. The fire originated in the engine-room, to which place, by the opportune arrival of the engines, and a plentiful supply of water, the damage was confined.

GREENWICH PENSIONERS' DINNER.—On Thursday a meeting of the subscribers to the dinner intended to be given to the Greenwich pensioners, in commemoration of the erection of the Nelson Monument, and in memory of the immortal hero, Nelson, was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of receiving from the committee a report of their proceedings, and the reasons why the dinner had not been held, as well as to give an account of the expenditure of the funds under their control. The meeting was presided over by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. The report of the committee gave an account of their proceedings from the time they were first appointed to the present time. The amount originally subscribed was £407 7s. 5d., and the balance in hand was £347 6s. 5d. 1s. 3d. having been expended in printing, &c. It was agreed that medals should be presented to each of the Greenwich pensioners, commemorative of Lord Nelson's victories, and the residue of the funds should be divided among the wives, widows, and families of the seamen who participated in Nelson's victories. The value of the medals was stated to be very small. It was also stated that £51 6s. 6d. had been subscribed in coppers to see the Nelson Statue before it was erected. The meeting closed with thanks to the committee for their services.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MR. DUNCOMBE AND FEARGUS O'CONNOR AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held in the Town-hall for the purpose of giving a "public welcome" to Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., on the occasion of his visiting that borough in company with Mr. F. O'Conor. The Mayor was called to the chair, and having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. Clarke, a Chartist, moved a resolution thanking Mr. Duncombe for his conduct in regard to the opening of letters at the Post-office, and for his opposition to the Masters and Servants Bill. Mr. Duncombe, who was very warmly cheered by the meeting, returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him, and assured the meeting that he had only performed what he felt to be the duty of an independent member of Parliament; but he was proud to find that his services had met with the approbation of the men of Birmingham. A resolution of want of confidence in the present House of Commons was next agreed to, and Mr. F. O'Conor having delivered himself of a speech, the meeting terminated.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTERS.—Last week an inquest was held at Northampton, on the body of Frederick Fitzhugh, who lost his life in a pugilistic contest with a man named Cumberbatch. It was proved that Fitzhugh's father had said, he would bring his son home a corpse rather than he should give in. The fight was for 10s. a side, in order to decide, according to the slang phrase, which was the best man. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the father, and all the seconds and backers of the men.

BRUTAL MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday last a murder was committed in Peter-street, Liverpool, by a tailor named Owen Leonard, upon his wife, under appalling circumstances. They kept a sort of lodging-house, occupying themselves the ground and upper floors, and letting off the second floor to some poor men who gained a precarious livelihood by working about the town. Leonard himself occasionally followed his employment of a journeyman tailor, but, from his dissipated and vicious habits, he appears to have been seldom successful in getting any work. It seems that for a long time past Leonard and his wife lived upon the worst possible terms, and that, particularly on Sunday evenings, they kept the neighbourhood in a constant state of turmoil, by fighting with each other, and smashing the chairs and tables of the house. Some of the inhabitants allege that both were in fault upon those occasions, for that they both drank. It was about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning when the dreadful occurrence took place. The lodgers were singing and carousing in their apartment at the time, when suddenly Leonard rushed into their room, and accused one of them of paying too much attention to his wife. The man denied the charge; an altercation between the parties ensued, which for a time ended by Leonard striking his wife, and the man striking Leonard in return. Leonard subsequently fastened the street door, and in the presence of his son, a lad of thirteen years of age, deliberately took out his razor and began to sharpen the edge, muttering some threats at the same time as to what he intended to do to his wife. In a short time Mrs. Leonard came down stairs, and almost immediately upon her entering the apartment he struck her a blow on the head with his clenched fist, which felled her to the ground. He then caught hold of her by the hair, and with the razor partially cut her throat, first on one side, and then on the other. After he had mangled her in this brutal manner, he suddenly raised the razor and cut off a part of her nose. She being a powerful, muscular woman, made a desperate effort to release herself from his grasp, and in the struggle he gave her another deep cut with the razor upon the left leg, and also two other gashes upon her arms. The female screamed terrifically; so also did the lad, who was present during the transaction; and in a short time the house was surrounded by the people of the neighbourhood. The door was speedily opened, but before an entrance could be effected, the crowd was horrified at seeing the unfortunate woman, from whose neck, legs, and arms blood was flowing profusely, either kicked or pushed by her brutal husband down the steps and into the street. Here she lay upon the pavement for a short time in the greatest agony, but at length was removed to the Infirmary, where death speedily terminated her sufferings. Leonard was taken into custody upon the instant. The officer found him in the act of washing the blood from his hands, and he discovered the razor under the table. The wretched man was immediately conveyed to Bridewell, but he betrayed but few symptoms of concern at the awful situation in which he has placed himself. He is sixty years of age, of rather diminutive stature, and an Irishman by birth. His wife, also a native of the sister country, was about the same age, and extremely corpulent. It is said that Leonard has before made several attempts to cut her throat. He had frequently been jealous of his wife. An inquest was held on Monday on the body of the poor woman. After the witnesses had deposed to the facts, the coroner asked the prisoner, with the usual caution, whether he had anything to say? The prisoner said, "I will say nothing at the present." The coroner then briefly referred to the law of the case. The jury, without retiring from the box, in a few moments returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Owen Leonard; and the prisoner was committed on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the assizes.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN AT GRAVESEND.—A day or two ago the Rev. G. Harris, minister of one of the churches in the City, committed suicide at apartments he had taken for himself and family, at St. George's-terrace, Gravesend. The unfortunate gentleman, who was about forty-eight years of age, left town last Saturday week with his lady and two daughters, in hopes that a change of air would benefit his health, he having for the last three months been in a very desponding state of mind. It appears that at a late hour on Friday night he retired to his bedchamber, Mrs. Harris retiring to rest first. A few seconds only had elapsed before she heard a heavy fall in the room. She immediately rose, and perceiving Mr. Harris lying on the floor, got out of bed, and made the awful discovery that he had laid violent hands on himself. The police were called in, when he was found to have inflicted a mortal gash in his throat with a razor. An inquest was held by Mr. Carttar, on the body, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned.

THE CASE OF POISONING AT KINGSTON.—An inquest, which had been adjourned, was held last week at the Railway Tavern, Kingston New Town, before W. Carter, Esq., on the body of Mrs. Susan Turner, aged 20, who had died very suddenly some days before, in consequence, as was alleged, of having taken a draught made up by a chemist there, which draught turned out to be tincture of digitalis, and the husband of the deceased swore that the chemist was drunk when he prepared the medicine. A partial post mortem examination had taken place, but there were no signs of poison. After a great deal of discussion, the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died on the 14th day of July, but from what cause we, the jury, have no positive evidence proved to us." This verdict leaves the matter open, and a further investigation is probable.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR GRAVESEND.—On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in a meadow belonging to Thomas Collier, Esq., near Old Milton church, where a large stack of oats, containing thirty-two quarters, was in flames. The exertions of the police and others proved effectual, for the adjoining homestead escaped uninjured. The police, from information they received, apprehended a man of the name of Jonathan Rothwell. He was conveyed before Messrs. Oaks and Spencer, the magistrates, at the Town-hall, before whom he underwent an

examination. Several witnesses were examined, who proved seeing the prisoner leave the field in which the stack was situated, and proceed up the Milton-road, towards Gravesend; and when taken into custody and brought to the station-house, Sergeant Penman noticed a quantity of oats and straw lodged on his hat and other parts of his attire. The prisoner was remanded.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT NOTTINGHAM.—Some excitement has been produced in the neighbourhood of Finkhill-street, Nottingham, a place inhabited by the lower orders, in consequence of a report that a woman named Burton had administered poison to her husband. At the inquest, evidence was given to the effect that the deceased's wife had repeatedly threatened her husband, and behaved in the most violent and cruel manner towards him, and several witnesses distinctly swore that she had declared she would give him an inch of cold steel, and that she would poison him out of her sight. It was also proved that, on Friday fortnight, in the afternoon, deceased's wife sent for a pennyworth of arsenic and soap, as she said to kill bugs with; but, although the soap was found, the arsenic could not be found; and it is believed she administered it to him, as he died in great agony, and much contorted. He was taken ill on the Monday, and expired on the Monday following; but no medical man was called in by his wife, and he was unable to move. The jury, after hearing all these particulars, wished to have a post mortem examination of the body, and the coroner accordingly adjourned the inquiry. There is no doubt the result will be "Wilful Murder," as the evidence of arsenic in the body has been clearly detected.

BANK ROBBERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—A young man named Stanley Warner, connected with the cashiers' department of the Birmingham Town and District Bank has absconded with £12,000 in notes. Warner however was soon afterwards apprehended at Chester, and a number of notes were found upon him. He was examined on Monday before the Manchester magistrates and was remanded.

STRIKE OF THE PITMEN.—The *Tyne Mercury* contains an account of another immense meeting of pitmen held on the Town Moor, Newcastle, on Tuesday, and which was one of the largest during the present strike, there being from 25,000 to 30,000 persons at one time on the ground. Everything was peaceable, but the men expressed a determination to continue the struggle. The cry was, "no surrender."

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN O'GAUNT.—On Wednesday a heavy sea removed the hull of the John O'Gaunt, the vessel destroyed off Brighton by Capt. Warner, and after a good washing by the waves, she separated into three pieces, and drifted on the tide towards the Chain Pier. The long boat, attached to the fore-part of the vessel, soon became detached, and drifted ashore eastward of the pier, without having sustained, apparently, the slightest damage. She was immediately seized by several fishermen, who claimed her as their own, but the representative of the lord of the manor stepped in, and put his veto on the boat, and also upon the fragments of the wreck which came ashore piecemeal in the course of the night. The greatest curiosity was evinced by the spectators, some hundreds of whom had assembled upon the beach, to see where the vessel was struck; but what with Captain Warner's destructive power, and the raking of the sea, the vessel literally tumbled to pieces, leaving no possible chance of tracing the exact spot where the vessel was struck.

THE HARVEST.—The harvest has commenced very generally in the south of England, and even the spring crops, such as oats and barley, have turned out better than was expected. Some winter-sown oats have proved very productive, and the crop has been already housed in some places in excellent condition. Where the harvest is not commenced, the late splendid weather has advanced the crops so rapidly, that the utmost exertions of the husbandman and the employment of all the hands he can command, will be required to gather it speedily in.

HIGHLAND SHOW AT GLASGOW.—The Scotch papers contain long accounts of the preparations for this meeting, which takes place next week. The entries far exceed those at any previous meeting, and include exhibitors from the most remote, as well as from the highest cultivated districts of Scotland. There are a number from England, and some from Ireland. Among the stock there will be choice specimens of short horns and Leicesters. The implements and machines will be very numerous, the entries, many of them by the most eminent makers in England and Scotland, being very considerable. These two departments, from their great extent and general interest, will be very attractive features in the show-yard. There is to be a trial of new and improved implements and machines. Among the competitors in the stock classes, landlords and tenants come forward, as heretofore, willing to meet each other. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and other great names and extensive landed proprietors, are among the exhibitors.

COACH ACCIDENT.—Last week a serious accident occurred by the upsetting of the coach running in connection with the steamers to Edinburgh. It appears that the coach was returning to Stirling by the Carse road, with the passengers who left Granton Pier by the evening boat, and while at a sharp and precipitous turn of the road, that part termed the "fore coach" broke away, and the coach (which was quite full), after running for a short distance, upset. The consequence, we regret to state, was, that one gentleman, Mr. Jaffray, farmer, Skeoch, was killed on the spot; and several individuals more or less severely injured. Another coach was instantly despatched, by which the sufferers, to whom every kindness and attention were paid, were conveyed to Stirling.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HEYTESBURY.—The new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Heytesbury, arrived in Dublin on Friday last. When the Merlin steamer, which conveyed Lord Heytesbury, arrived at Kingston, the Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore and the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, the two Privy Counsellors appointed to receive his lordship, immediately proceeded on board. They were accompanied by the Solicitor-General, the Dean of Ossory, Colonel Bowles, and several of the aides-de-camp and officers of the household, and, having congratulated Lord Heytesbury on his safe arrival, signified to his lordship that the Lords Justices were ready to receive him at the Castle. His lordship then landed, attended by the above-mentioned personages; and amid the continued cheering of the vast crowd which had assembled, proceeded to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to convey him, and the cortege by which he was accompanied, to Dublin. His lordship appeared to be in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and acknowledged, in the most courteous and dignified manner, the cordial greetings with which he was saluted. Upon his arrival at Dublin Castle, Lord Heytesbury was conducted to the Presence Chamber, where their Excellencies the Lords Justices received his lordship, sitting covered under the canopy, as Chief Governors. After the usual ceremonies, his lordship was sworn into office, the oaths having been previously administered by the Archbishop of Dublin and Chief Justice Doherty. His Excellency then held an undress levee.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held in Dublin on Monday. The chairman was the Rev. Mr. Tierney, one of the accused, who was suffered by the Crown to escape subsequently to the motion for a new trial. The rent was about £1000. There was very little to distinguish the proceedings from those of former meetings. An address in answer to Lord Wicklow's recent letter to the Association was adopted; its object being to show the reasons which induced the Association to require the presence of Repeal members at its meetings.

SHOCKING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The *Cork Examiner* contains the following:—"Painful is our duty to announce the death of Mrs. Delacour, the second victim to this fearful malady in one family, within the short space of five months. The sad death of the young and graceful girl, the first victim, excited general horror and consternation; but who can describe the feeling with which the announcement of the second death will be received by the public? It appears that the little dog which caused Miss Delacour's death, about five months since, licked Mrs. Delacour's face at that time; and she since had a horror of the fatal disease."

MURDER DURING THE HONEYMOON.—A woman, named Catherine Meany, has been committed to Kilkenny gaol on a charge of having poisoned her husband, to whom she had only been married three weeks. Suspicion attaches to one Thomas Lannan, that he assisted the woman in this unnatural murder, and he also is included in the accusation. The deceased made a dying declaration that the poison was given him by his wife, and that he suspected Lannan to be her accomplice.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—About eight o'clock, p.m., on the 22nd ult., a party of five persons, unknown, with their faces disguised, four of whom were armed with guns, the fifth with a bayonet fixed on a pole, visited a dairy-house, situate at Ballymacady, in the parish of Killeale, belonging to Mr. Leonard Keating, assaulted two of the herdsmen, whom they met in the yard, and ordered them to retire into the dwelling, where they were followed by four of the party. The inmates—Andrew Hickey, the steward, four men, and five women servants—were at supper at the time. One of the offenders inquired for the steward, upon which Hickey rushed into an adjoining room, where he was followed by three of the party, who brutally assaulted him, knocked him down, inflicted four bayonet wounds on his body, one of which appears most dangerous, and ordered him to quit his employment in four days. An old woman, named Catherine Herbert, who endeavoured to save Hickey, was also seriously assaulted, and two others of the inmates received some slight injuries on the occasion.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—A large concourse of people was attracted to the burial ground of St. Faith, in St. Paul's Churchyard, on Sunday, to witness the interment of the three children of Mr. Breddett, of Newgate-market, so unfortunately drowned by the accident at Blackfriars-bridge. The three coffins entered the ground in melancholy procession about half-past two, and were all consigned to the same grave. The father was sufficiently recovered to attend as chief mourner.

THE PARACIDE IN KENT.—Richard Dadd, the supposed murderer of his father in Cobham Park, about a year ago, was examined before the magistrates at Rochester, on Monday last, Sir James Graham having claimed him from the French authorities. The prisoner was confined in a lunatic asylum at Clermont. He wore a lengthened beard, and hair over his upper lip. On his entering the office he with a firm step entered the dock. Mr. Hayward, the clerk, having prepared an information against the prisoner, exhibited by Thos. Cooper Bines, a constable of Chatham, charging the prisoner with the murder of Robert Dadd, the prisoner's father, in Cobham Park, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, on the evening of the 23d of August, 1843, Bines, the officer, prayed for a remand, to enable him to procure the several witnesses to establish the case of the murder against the prisoner. The information was read over to the prisoner, who, with an expression of wildness, said, "You say I am the murderer, you villain." He

declined to offer any defence. The magistrates then remanded the prisoner for one week, and to be brought up again next Monday. On the prisoner leaving the office, he turned to the Court, and said, "It is true; and I have got the money."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Monday evening great excitement prevailed in the parishes of Wandsworth and Battersea, in consequence of a woman having attempted the murder of her two children, and her own destruction. On the evening in question, about five o'clock, a woman about twenty-six years of age, named Amelia Alfred, left her home at the water-side, Wandsworth, with her two children, a girl and a boy, aged respectively six and four years, and proceeded on to Wandsworth-common, to a large and deep pond, called the "Black Sea." Whilst standing on the margin of the pond she tied the two children to her waist, and then precipitated herself into the water. The bank was shelving, and the water was rather shallow at that point, but so determined was the wretched woman in making away with herself and her offspring, that she afterwards threw herself on her back, so that the water covered both the children and herself. At this critical period an alarm was given, and they were happily rescued from a watery grave.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, James Smith, the driver, was killed at Iwer Bridge, near West Drayton, where the body now lies. It is supposed that the unfortunate man was going along the luggage to speak to the guard. His head presented a most appalling spectacle.

ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday a fatal accident occurred to a guard of the train which left Bolton for Manchester about three o'clock. The unfortunate man, whose name is James Cooke, was seated in one of the second class carriages, and was putting on the brake as the train was entering the tunnel; but leaning too far over the side of the carriage, his head came in contact with one of the iron pillars of the tunnel, and with such force, owing to the speed of the train at the time, that the skull was dreadfully crushed and fractured. On reaching Prestolee the train stopped, and Mr. Turner, surgeon, of Manchester, who was travelling by it, got into the carriage where the poor man was lying; but the injuries inflicted on the brain were beyond surgical aid, and Cooke expired in about ten minutes after the blow had been received. There appears to be no blame attributable to any one else, the unfortunate man having imprudently stretched his head but too far over the side of the carriage.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—On Wednesday night a collision took place off Woolwich, between the City of Canterbury (steamer) on her passage to London, and the Railway (steamer) from Blackwall, on her way to Gravesend. Neither vessel being provided with lights, they came in direct contact, which caused a severe crash, producing a perfect consternation among the passengers of both boats. Both the figure-heads were broken off, but no other material damage was done.—The Leith steamer left her moorings at London Bridge on Wednesday afternoon for Scotland, but had only proceeded as far as Woolwich when she ran aground, and the passengers were compelled to wait till next tide.—The steward of the Vesper Gravesend steam-boat, on Wednesday afternoon, lying off the Tower Pier, while in a state of maddened intoxication, jumped from the vessel into the river, immediately sunk, and was drowned.

THE BURNS' FESTIVAL.—This truly national fête in honour of the genius of the poet Burns, and to welcome his sons, will take place on the Banks of Doon, on Tuesday next. The entertainment will be held near the poet's monument, and will consist of a grand procession and banquet; at the latter, the Earl of Eglintoun will preside, with Professor Wilson as Vice-Chairman. The various arrangements of Building, Collation, Music, Tickets, Police, Procession, Programme, and Toasts, are very extensive; a pavilion for 2000 persons, has been erected; festival arches will be raised on the occasion; and a tent will be put up, where entertainment may be had by the humblest pilgrim to the Land of Burns. An intensely national feeling on the subject pervades Scotland; the gathering of visitors has already commenced; and the fête promises to be a most brilliant recognition of the principle that merit, however humble, ought to have its reward. In the two succeeding numbers of our journal, we shall graphically illustrate the festival; whilst its incidents will be recorded by one of the most popular writers in Scotland.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—The Levant mail has arrived, and we are sorry to say, confirms the worst fears so long apprehended respecting Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. It seems now ascertained beyond a doubt that the gallant officers were executed at Bokhara in the month of June, 1842. The object of Dr. Wolff being thus unhappily ended, the reverend gentleman was to leave Bokhara towards the end of May, on his way to Europe. He has written an official letter, by order of the King of Bokhara, in which the following are stated to be the reasons for the execution of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. The former had been put to death, firstly, on account of his having treated royalty with the greatest disrespect on different occasions; secondly, that he had turned Mussulman, and then returned to the Christian's faith; thirdly, that he had promised to get letters from England in four months, by which he would be acknowledged ambassador from England, and fourteen months had elapsed without receiving any answer, though the King had erected japhar khans (post-houses) on his account. And, with regard to Conolly, that he had been put to death for having induced the Khans of Khiva and Kokan to wage war against the King of Bokhara, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir R. Peel is to dine with the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers on Thursday next; and all the rest of her Majesty's Ministers will meet the right honourable baronet at dinner in Clothworkers' Hall.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Ralph Lambton, who had been, since February, 1837, confined to his couch from the effects of a fall while hunting. Mr. Lambton was son of General and Lady Susan Lambton, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and uncle of the late Earl of Durham.

Mr. Sugden, the son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was yesterday married to Miss Cookson, the daughter of the late Col. Cookson.

DETENTION OF DR. WOLFF.—The Overland Mail has brought a letter from Constantinople, which mentions the detention of Dr. Wolff by the Ameer of Bokhara, under the following circumstances:—The Bokhara Envoy, who, it was said, was to have accompanied Dr. Wolff to England, had been arrested on his road from Persia at Meshed, by the Ameer of that place, as a hostage for the Doctor's safe delivery from the hands of the Ameer of Bokhara; and the latter, on hearing of this act, had declared that the Englishman should not depart until the Bokhara Envoy had been set at liberty.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—The annual rowing match for a coat and badge, left by Doggett, the comedian, took place on Thursday. The distance, as usual, was from the Swan, at London-bridge, to the Swan, at Chelsea, five miles, against tide. The prize was won by Frederick Lett, of Lambeth. The other competitors came in thus:—William Wingate, Battersea, 2; John Thomas Sibree, Christchurch, 3; William Tomson, Hungerford, 4; Thomas Savage, Alderman Stairs, 5.

COURT-MARTIAL AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—A court martial was held at Devonport on Wednesday, on board the ship St. Vincent, for the trial of Lieut. E. E. Gray, late commander of her Majesty's brigantine Bonetta, on several charges, framed in consequence of the complaint of the French Government. The chief charge was for disobedience of orders on the coast of Africa, on the 4th of July, 1842, in causing the French vessel Luiz d'Albuquerque to be detained and searched, she having at the time displayed the proper colours indicating the nation to which she belonged, and no sufficient cause having existed for suspecting such colours to be false; and he, the said Lieut. Edward Evans Gray, not possessing the necessary French warrant to authorise his searching and detaining French vessels. Evidence was heard in support of the accusation; and the prisoner having requested time for his defence, the trial was adjourned.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in a long range of building belonging to Messrs. Norton and Son, wheelwrights and wagon-builders, Grange-road, Bermondsey. The fire originated in the paint warehouse, through the spontaneous ignition of a quantity of lamp-black. Notwithstanding that there was a good supply of water, the firemen could not prevent the almost total demolition of that portion of the premises where the flames commenced. About two hours previously a fire broke out from the like cause, in a large stack of tan standing on the premises of Mr. Bottom, tan-dryer, situate in the Willow-walk, Bermondsey.

JOSEPH ADY AGAIN.—Joseph Ady, who, some years since, made himself so well known by his attempts to obtain money upon pretence of communicating something of advantage to his employers, has again made his appearance before Sir Peter Laurie, at the Mansion House. He was charged with sending a circular to a magistrate of Scotland, Mr. Haldane, with the old story, and with pretending to have the authority of Sir Peter for his offer. Sir Peter, the worthy alderman, cautioned Ady not to make use of his name again, and allowed him to depart, which he did amidst general laughter.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN HOLBORN.—Mr. Smith is progressing most satisfactorily, and all dangerous symptoms have disappeared, although the bullet has not yet been extracted.

FOREIGN.

The latest accounts from Paris state, that the accident in the Champs Elysées, while the fireworks were being discharged, was more serious than was at first supposed. The number of persons wounded and bruised amounted to fourteen. Of these, nine were able to return home after being bled and otherwise attended to. Several females were carried away fainting, and there is reason to believe that seven or eight, at least, are dead. A little girl, 12 years of age, was taken dead into the guard-house; and of five persons, a man and four women, who were conveyed to the hospital, one (the man) is since dead, and a woman was considered in imminent danger.

Accounts had been received in Paris of a railway accident. The six o'clock train from Montpellier to Certe, on arriving on Monday, near the Villeneuve station, ran in upon some wagons that had stopped there. The shock broke the chains which held the carriages, and they ran off the rails and were overturned. Three persons were killed, and four others slightly injured.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The annexed are the latest particulars which have been received relative to the attempt to murder the Prussian Majesty. The balls discharged from the gun of the assassin, Trebeck, have been found in the panels of the carriage. The assassin, who was most violent, having been delivered up to justice, the King and Queen proceeded on their journey; but it was with great difficulty that the populace could be kept from inflicting summary punishment on the traitor. The affair caused a great sensation amongst all classes of Prussian subjects; and a prayer of thanksgiving was offered up in all the churches of Berlin for the happy deliverance of the King from the diabolical attempt on his life.

GOODWOOD RACES.—1844.



GOODWOOD HOUSE—SCENE IN THE PARK.

A PANORAMA OF GOODWOOD RACES.

"Richmond! right well hast thou acquitted thee."—SHAKESPEARE.

Since the days of Meleager, Pelops, and Iphitus, there never was such an exhibition of gorgeous games and proud pageantry as the present week witnessed in the happy domain of the Lennox. Elis and Olympia were places of account, no

doubt, and famous for their chariots and their horses, but all Asia Minor could not have furnished a single turn-out like those which crowded in battalions to Goodwood; neither could the round world—Araby the blest to boot—have supplied a courser to compete with the meanest that trode its sod. This first of English meetings had its origin in 1802—a course for the purposes of horse-racing having been formed in 1801 on the heights of the park known as the "Harroway." There the sports of the turf flourished more or less till the season of 1830, when the magni-

Grand Stand was opened, and their golden age commenced. As a guide to the progress of their prosperity, it may be stated that the amount of money run for in 1802, was £1001; in 1814, it was £667; in 1824, it was £739; in 1834, it was £6425; and in 1844, there is good reason for believing it will be near eight-and-twenty thousand! We write previous to the conclusion of the four days' running. But to our purpose.

It is Tuesday the 30th of July, and after some mile or so beyond the entrance and the park has been accomplished, the noble home of the Lennox is before us—

The stately homes of England
How beautiful they stand!
Among their tall ancestral trees
O'er all the pleasant land.

Pity the weather is not equally agreeable: the tall trees are bent to the earth by the force of the tempest, and sad havoc is made among cardinals, *pas dessus*, and silk attire by the pitiless pelting of the rain. No show is satisfactory to be mixed up with things *al fresco* when it showers cats and dogs—but last of all at Goodwood. One might, therefore, be forgiven for envying the tenants of the fair saloons by which the route lay that conducted into the clouds which enshrouded the race-ground. However, they are left behind at last, and after winning a heavy way to the summit we are on the course. Here all is perfection, whether as regards the site, the view—the unequalled view from it, or the business arrangements, their style and their facilities. The agent of this excellence is Lord George Bentinck, by whom they were suggested, planned, and under whose supervision they have been carried out. Among the most extensive masters of race-horses ever known in this country, his lordship takes first place; and he is second to none in enterprise or general knowledge of the arts and mysteries of the turf. In the manner of his dealing with the infamously famous Running Rein case he conferred a boon on all the friends of our first national sport, which



ROAD THROUGH GOODWOOD PARK.



MR. GEORGE PAYNE—STEWARD.

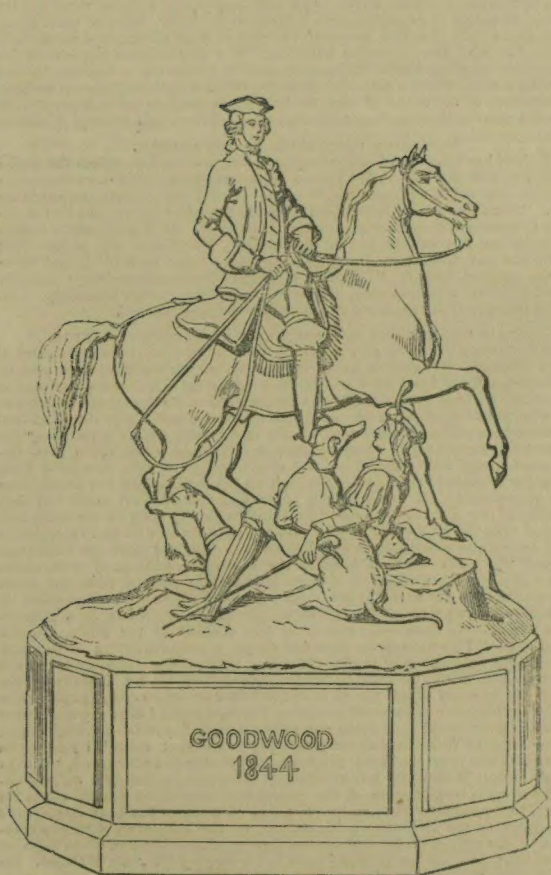
they are commemorating with a fitting spirit. The testimonial it is proposed to present him with, in memory of his efforts on that occasion, will be worthy of those who give and him that receives: we hope to give an engraving of it in these pages.

But more on the arena of sport: the course is unaltered: the system of tanning has been adopted, and the effects of the long drought thus neutralized—this is the only novelty: all was perfect before. At half-past twelve the opening run was started for—the Craven Stakes—and at seven, the Innkeepers' Plate, the last, was decided—with half hour intervals between each, kept with chronometrical precision. This is the best indication of the amount of racing, its quality will come out in the sequel. We only advert to the principal events—to touch upon them all would be to transform the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS into the Racing Calendar. The rich 300 sovs. stakes, 16 subscribers, witnessed the lamentable defeat of the once invincible Cotherstone. His star has set for ever; Aristides has conquered him—a horse before whom it may seem no disgrace to fall; but Aristides is in a questionable position. What's a lord or a horse without a gender? The Ham Stakes—which might be called those of the golden fleece—the Duke of Richmond's Oaks filly Refraction won—a bad race. The Gratwicke, a foretaste of the Leger, brought out eight, whereof five ran the wrong course, and of the three left in Ithuriel won slovenly, and so as not to increase his Doncaster pretension. As John Day forms one of the Two-year-old Stakes here annually, he carried off the Lavant with his Maid of Orleans—in the Oaks—a pretty mare. Such were the issues of account decided on Tuesday: the running was enormous. Wednesday, with one of the great betting races of the summer, the Goodwood Stakes, set in brilliantly; but anon there was storm and rain alternate, but not serious. The match between

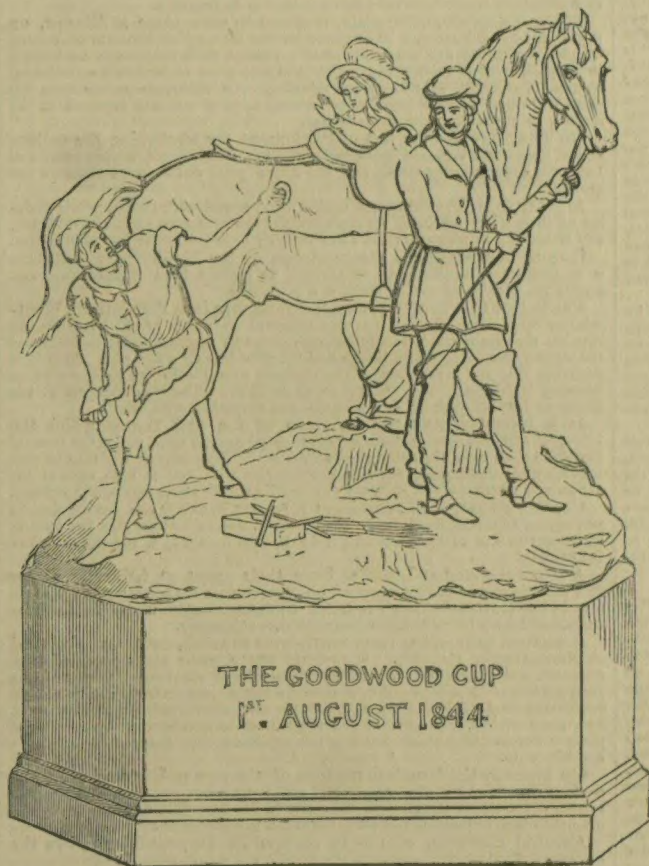
GOODWOOD RACES.—1844.



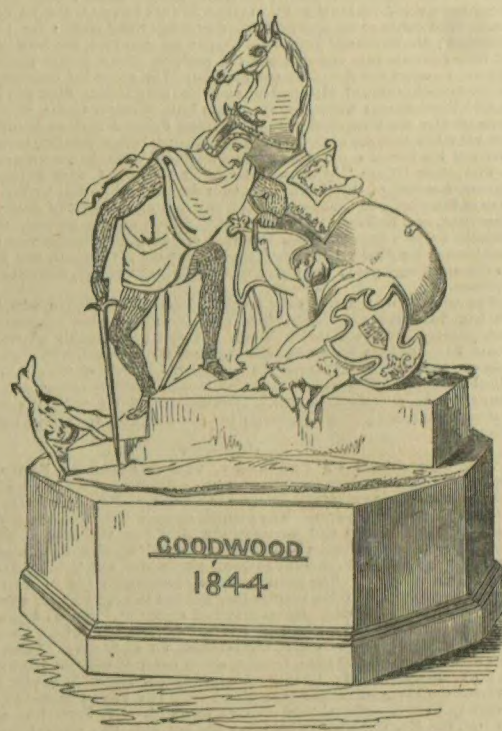
WEIGHING IN.



PRIZE PLATE.



PRIZE PLATE—"THE CUP."



PRIZE PLATE.



GIPSIES IN THE PARK.



THE ROAD.—WAGGONS, ETC.

Lords George Bentinck and Maidstone being off, the first affair to strike astonishment was the field and its efforts for the Stewards' Cup. Never was its like seen since the institution of the turf. Some three-and-twenty went, the distance being the T.Y.C., and they entered the rails all abreast, like the course of Aurora, filling the course from rail to rail—a sight that made your heart leap out of your mouth! Sir Abstrusus was the first—at last. Then followed abundance of sport, and came the serious business of the day. For the Goodwood Handicap at least twenty horses have been backed since it came into the market, at all sorts of prices—good for those who had fortune, but ruinous for those who were in too great a hurry. At one time the winner, Franchise, was the favourite; but the sporting papers declared she could not win, being no racer, and so they picked out The Era, because he had just won two crack events. A field of nineteen was admirably started for it by Lord George Bentinck, and, after an indifferent race—far, notwithstanding the great distance, none were tailed off—Franchise did win in a canter—to the dismay of more than one of Tattersall's *habitués*. And with this we take leave of the racing, turning to look at the fun, while the performers are discharging the important duty of "weighing in."

Thursday, the day of gala and festival, opened with sunshine and brightness, but anon came clouds, storm, and then a deluge of rain, and thus it lasted till late in the afternoon, to the damage and discomfort of holiday suits and holiday people. The grandees in the stand of course escaped—they were born with silver spoons in their mouths. The racing was good of its kind, and very full of interest for those concerned, till four o'clock brought on the Cup, in which everybody was concerned. A fair average field came to the post for it, against which they backed Alice Hawthorn at 3 to 1 on her! Eclipse in petticoats! The start was a good one—Antler only running out for the judge's chair, but soon settling to his work. No description can be done up for the race—the mare took the lead soon after making the first turn—led from end to end at her own pace—and won in a canter, hand in hand, by three lengths; Prizefighter second, for the £100; and Era third, for the £50; places that might have been reversed had the latter finished a little more earnestly. We must not forget to notice the match between Lords G. Bentinck and Maidstone, which preceded the Cup—won by the latter after a race most creditable to gentlemen, or rather noble-men jocks. The Racing Stakes, Needful won, being Mr. Gratwicke's first winning since he carried off the Derby with Frederick in 1829! The 200 Soys. Sweepstakes, all forfeit, Mr. Wreford won with Brother to Wintonian, and thus were the chief events of the day disposed of, when at five p.m. we left the course—in the hope of re-visiting it many—many years to come.

On Friday the races commenced with the Bathany Stakes which were run a dead heat by Lord Maidstone's Mechanic and Lord George Bentinck's Naworth. The Nassau Stakes were won by Lord George Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat. The Chesterfield Cup followed, which was cleverly won by a head by Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle; Lord Eglington's Pompey being second.

On each of the days, the Stand, more particularly that portion of it appropriated to the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and their distinguished visitors, presented a fair display of rank, elegance, and fashion, and those present were—the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Normanby, Earl Strathmore, Earl and Countess of Eglington, Baron Brunnow, Earl of Verulam, Earl of Glasgow, Lord G. Bentinck, Lord Maidstone, Lord Duncannon, Lord Macdonald, Lord Paget, and the ladies Eleanor and Constance Paget, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Bulkeley, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir J. Shelley, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, &c. &c.

THE PRIZE PLATE.

The "Goodwood Cup," as the great prize, run for on Thursday, is called by prescription, rather than in accordance with the proper use of terms, is a group in silver, from a design by Mr. F. Howard, the horse being modelled by Mr. Macarty, and the whole executed under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A. The composition represents a well-known passage, in the escape of Charles II., from the Cromwellites, after the defeat of the Royalists, at the battle of Worcester. The passage in the perilous adventures of the "unkingship," is that in which Charles, disguised as a servant, when riding from the house of Col. Lane to the sea-coast, accompanied by Miss Jane Lane, was almost discovered by a farrier, who, in shoeing the horse upon which the King and the lady were riding, found out, from his knowledge in his profession or craft, that the animal had been shod in the north, and not in the west of England; the King having said, in reply to his question whence he came, that he was from the west. The entire group is characterised by fidelity and spirit: the horse is well modelled; the figure and position of Charles are excellent, the form and attitude of Miss Lane are very graceful, and the position of the farrier partakes of the general accuracy and life of the composition. The group has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Co. (late Messrs. Storr and Mortimer), in Old Bond-street; where, on its return from Windsor Castle, whither it had been sent for the inspection of the Queen and Prince Albert, on Saturday last, it was exhibited to many of the nobility and gentry, both of sporting reputation and lovers of the fine arts. It will be found engraved upon the preceding page.

Two other "Cups," or groups, run for at Goodwood, were manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, after designs and models by Mr. Cockerell. One of these is from "Waverley," and represents the Baron of Bradwardine, on horseback, and Gellatly, "the Innocent," looting on the ground, and playing with the baron's hounds. This is a very commendable composition; the horse and hounds are life-like; the costume of the baron is excellent, and his position on the steed very good; the figure of Gellatly is, however, somewhat too subordinate.

The other group represents the touching legend of Llewellyn, who, having met his hound Gelert covered with blood, concludes that he has destroyed his child, and plunges his sword in his heart; the fact subsequently proving that the hound had saved the life of the child, by destroying a wolf, with whose blood he is covered; which wolf, but for the courage and fidelity of the dog, would have killed the infant. The group includes a horse, Llewellyn embracing his child, the dying dog, and the dead wolf. The treatment of the subject is not quite so successful as in the preceding group; but the design is, altogether, extremely interesting.

CRICKET.

THE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND V. THE PLAYERS OF ENGLAND.—This match, throughout which there has been an exhibition of the finest play that has been seen for some years, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday afternoon, after a contest of three days. The ground, as upon the preceding days, was well attended by the nobles and gentry of the land. At the close of the game on Tuesday evening the players had lost seven of their wickets in the second innings for 131 runs, and on Wednesday morning they added but 10 more, that number making therefore 141. The gentlemen were accordingly put in for 144 to win, and as they commenced the innings they bid fair to get them, for when they had lost two of not their best wickets they had scored 21. Mr. A. Mynn, however, lost his wicket without a run, and Mr. Taylor for three, whilst Mr. W. Mynn, whose left hand is still very bad, was removed for eight only. There were thus five wickets down for 27 runs, forming a vast contrast with the score of last year in the same match. Mr. Kynaston succeeded Mr. Taylor, and, with Mr. Anson, arrested the havoc which had thus far set in. The former scored 30, thus contributing 64 to the general total, and the latter 16. Mr. Fredericks was bowled for two, but Mr. Pickering carried out his bat with 20; whilst Captain Latour made two, and Mr. Spencer, with fine hitting, seven. The total was 105, the gentlemen thus losing by 38 runs.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 49.)

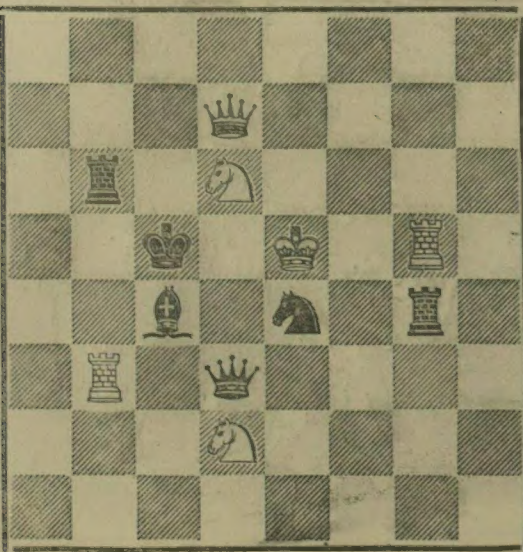
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq ch	K to Q B 5th
2. Q to Q 3rd ch	K to Q B 4th
3. Q to Q 6th ch	K to Q B 5th
4. Q to Q 4th ch	K moves
5. R to Q Kt sq ch	K moves
6. Q to Q Kt 2nd ch	P takes Q mates

Problem No. 50.

(By Clericus Delgovitia.)

White to move and mate in four moves, checking every move and forcing Black to do the same.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

'Accounts have been received of the murder of the crews of two English vessels by the natives of Marjee, one of the South Sea Islands, early in this year. The first case was that of the Janet of Dumbarton, Capt. Gorman. The brig unfortunately touched at Marjee, where they were immediately attacked, their boat destroyed, and 12 of their crew seriously maimed. The other was the Two Sisters, a South Sea whaler, commanded by Captain Brend, and every soul of the crew was barbarously murdered. Shortly after her arrival off the coast a large number of the natives of both sexes went on board. The crew were at their duties, but unfortunately one of them happened to take a slight liberty with one of the women, and a dreadful slaughter ensued. The natives then plundered the vessel, and in order to carry out their diabolical revenge, fired her, and she was entirely consumed. Five fine ships during the last two years have been captured and destroyed, and their crews murdered, by the savage barbarians of the South Sea Islands.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states, on the authority of a letter from Berlin, that the Prussian Government has come to a resolution to abolish imprisonment for debt in all cases.

The Rio de Janeiro papers give an account of the explosion of a steam-boat which plied between that city and Niterropy, a village on the opposite harbour. The accident occurred on the day before Whit Sunday. About two hundred persons were on board, upwards of thirty of whom were severely injured, and the deaths exceeded seventy. Soon after the explosion the chimney and mainmast fell on the awning, and buried beneath it a number of the passengers, who were thus placed in the greatest jeopardy, as the boiling liquid was fast approaching them; but they were rescued by the great exertions made. The cause of the explosion had not been exactly ascertained, but great neglect must have occurred with respect to the safety valve, the wire of which was so corroded that the pressure must have been 100lbs. to the square inch when the explosion took place—it ought not to have exceeded 5lbs!

In consequence of the death of the Duke d'Angouleme, the Duc de Bordeaux has sent the following communication to some of the Courts of Europe:—"Having become, by the death of the Count de Maine (the Duke d'Angouleme, head of the House of Bourbon), I consider it as a duty to protest against the change which has been introduced in France in the legitimate order of succession to the Crown, and to declare that I never will renounce the rights which, according to the ancient laws of France, I hold from my birth. Those rights are connected with serious duties which, with the Grace of God, I shall fulfil. I will not, however, exercise those rights until Providence shall in its conviction call me to be truly useful to France. Until that period my intention is, during the exile in which I am forced to live, to assume only the title of the Count de Chambord. It was that which I adopted in leaving France. I desire to retain it in my relations with the Court."

The writer of a letter from Hobart Town, dated March 8, gives the following respecting the individuals convicted at Monmouth of high treason:—"I often see Frost, Williams, and Jones; the former lives a few doors from me, at a grocer's; he is in the counting-house; Williams is a constable; and Jones is a guard to the mail." The above may be relied on as correct.

The coronation of King Oscar of Sweden is to take place on the 21st of August.

The first portion of the Xanthian marbles which were selected by Mr. Fellows and his party in their survey of the extensive ruins on the banks of the Xanthus, in Asia Minor, have arrived at the British Museum. There were altogether twenty large cases of marbles and casts. The most magnificent of these remains, the Horse and the Chimæra Tomb, were left on the ground, in consequence of their great weight; but it is supposed that they, with some other monuments of ancient art, are now on their way to England.

A fête, on an extensive scale, is about to take place at Dieppe, on the occasion of the erection of a statue to the memory of Admiral Duquesne. The King of the French has accepted an invitation from the Dieppe authorities to be present at the ceremony, which is to take place at the latter end of next month. There will be three days' rejoicing. All the spare troops from the north of France are to be present, and several ships of war are expected in the roads to salute his Majesty on his arrival.

On Thursday last the Act of Parliament for abolishing the collection of tolls at the different gates in Newington, Camberwell, Kennington, and Lambeth, came into operation, and the above gates will soon be razed to the ground.

A letter from Prestonpans states that some watermen, while fishing off there a few days ago, caught a skate of the enormous weight of 1294 lbs., and measuring in length six feet three inches; in breadth, five feet nine inches.

One of her Majesty's steam-sloops on the Mediterranean station is to proceed immediately to Alexandria, to embark Lord Ellenborough and convey his lordship thence to Malta and Marseilles.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Westminster Bridge, has reported that on a review of the whole of the evidence, no case has been made out to justify the committee in recommending to the house the pulling down the present bridge and the constructing a new one. That it is desirable that the inclination of the roadway over the bridge be improved by lowering its summit and raising its extremities. That the parapets of the bridge be lowered as much as practicable and consistent with safety.

It is intended that the terminus of the new tunnel which the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company propose to form under the town of Liverpool shall be at the north end of the town. The company will thus be able to receive and discharge goods and merchandise with ease at both ends of the docks, and merchants and shippers will be able to effect great savings in cartage.

Captain Fisher, R.N., Principal Harbour Master, has succeeded in raising the Atlas, which, it may be remembered, was sunk about five years since, by being run foul of by a steamer, near Heigham Creek, a few miles below Gravesend.

A letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Gibraltar, states that the Prince de Joinville appeared off Tangier with his squadron, on the 18th ult., but returned immediately to Cadiz, on finding that the English ships *Caledonia* and *Albion* had withdrawn from the port of Tangier.

A meteor, proceeding from north-west to south-west, was observed at Nuremberg on the 20th. It appeared like a globe about two inches in diameter, and passed slowly, sending out sparks of great brightness, and of a greenish tinge. It was in sight about half a minute, and in four minutes after it had disappeared a loud explosion and shock took place, which lasted a minute. The same meteor was seen at the same hour at Bamberg, and a number of persons at first thought, on hearing the explosion, that the powder-magazine had blown up.

On Monday the foundation-stone of the new public baths for the working classes, at Edinburgh, was laid with much ceremony, and a public procession of the trades of the city. The site is the Low Calton, immediately behind the range of buildings forming the south frontage of Waterloo-place.

Admiral Hamelin, who is to succeed M. Dupetit Thouars in the command of the French station in the Pacific, has sailed from Rochefort in the frigate *Virginie*.

A letter from Chambéry states that M. Bravals, Professor of Astronomy at Lyons, and M. Martins, Professor of Natural History at Paris, intended ascending Mont Blanc, and remaining there six days, if possible, for the purpose of resolving several scientific questions. Observations are to be taken during their stay at Chambéry, Geneva, the Grand St. Bernard, and other places, in order to be compared with those taken above. They purposed arriving at the summit of Mont Blanc on the 27th ult., or if the weather was unfavourable, some days later.

We learn from St. Petersburg, July 15, that the health of the Grand Duchess Alexandra continued to inspire great uneasiness in the Imperial family. Dr. Bange, of Copenhagen, who was sent for by the Emperor, had returned, after having had several consultations with the physicians in regular attendance upon the Grand Duchess.

The attempts to discover the grave of Mozart have not succeeded, but the searches made for it have disclosed that of Gluck, which has been found in the cemetery of Watzelsdorf, at Vienna. It is covered by a slab, now broken in the middle, and obscured with moss, behind a splendid monument, erected to the memory of a rich banker. It bears the following modest inscription:—"Here lies an honest German, a good Christian, and a faithful husband, Christophe Chevalier de Gluck, Master of the Art of Music. He died on the 15th November, 1787."

CIRENCESTER ELECTION.—Lord Villiers has commenced his canvass, and there was a report of a League candidate. This, however, is very improbable. The nomination was to take place yesterday.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The Society of British Artists held a meeting at their rooms on Tuesday evening last, when it was determined to invite the general body of exhibitors at the Royal Academy and British Institution to meet at the gallery, in Suffolk-street, on Thursday, the 8th of August, for the purpose of settling preliminaries for the re-exhibition of their works in such a way as to afford facilities for the selection of pictures by the prize-holders in the Art-Union of London, the funds of which association will be distributed as soon as the bill now before Parliament for the legalisation of art-unions shall have passed into a law. We believe that the members of the Society of British Artists have in a very liberal manner determined, as far as practicable, to afford the use of their gallery in Suffolk-street to such of their brethren in art as may be disposed to avail themselves of it.

GRAND CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF SWISS FREEDOM.—We last week gave a short account of a grand meeting at Basle, to celebrate the fourth centenary of Swiss freedom and the battle of St. Jacques, fought near that town, in 1444. A gentleman, who has just arrived from thence, has furnished us with these additional particulars:—On this occasion two hundred prizes were awarded to the best marksmen with the carbine; a town of temporary buildings was erected in the form of a square, in the centre of which was a Gothic tower, surmounted by the statue of a Swiss warrior, and the flags and arms of the twenty-two cantons, the lower part being reserved for the *étalage* of the different prizes. The square was entered by a triumphal arch; one side of this immense building was reserved for the marksmen to exhibit their skill; on the opposite side five thousand persons were seated at dinner, and there was a rostrum from which patriotic speeches were delivered and toasts proposed. Some idea may be formed of the festivity of the scene, when it is known that twenty-one thousand bottles of wine were drunk on the first day! There were two hundred prizes, for which five thousand carabineers contended. Lord V***n (the English nobleman we alluded to in our last) was naturalised, to enable him to contend for the prizes; and, as we before stated, he carried off the third prize.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE MAID OF JERUSALEM.

(Written by JOHN CLARE, in March last, in the Northampton Asylum.)

Maid of Jerusalem! by the Dead Sea I wandered all sorrowful, thinking of thee; Thy city in ruins, thy kindred deplored, All fallen and lost by the Ottoman's sword!	She staid; transfixed, there it grew like pearl; Beneath the dark lash of the sweet Jewish girl. Jerusalem is fallen, still thou art in bloom, As fresh as the lily of the East; tomb, And fair as the lily of morning, that waves Its sweet-scented bells over desolate graves.
I saw thee sit there in disconsolate sighs, Where the hall of thy fathers a ruined heap lay; Thy fair finger showed me the place where they trod, In thy childhood, where flourished the city of God.	When I think of Jerusalem, in kingdoms yet free, I shall think of its ruins, and think upon thee; Thou beautiful Jewess! content thou may'st tomb, A bright spot in Eden still blooms as thy home!
The place where they fell, and the scenes where they lie, In the tomb of Silex—(the tear in her eye)	

RULES FOR NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Never write on both sides of a sheet sent to a newspaper. Your copy must often be cut into many pieces, and a sheet written on both sides is a plague and a sorrow, often delaying the article or the paper. 2. Always keep a copy of your article, unless it be very long. It will be apt to get lost or mislaid among the haystack of an editor's manuscripts if not used immediately, and it is better and safer for you to keep a copy than to rely on the editor to return the original. 3. Never send an article to an editor unfinished. When he hears or reads that you have scrawled it off hastily, left it full of imperfections, &c., he mentally resolves to put it quietly in the fire the moment you are out of the way. 4. Never carry in an article, other than an advertisement, and demand that the editor read it at once, and say whether he will publish it or not. He cannot always spare time at that moment, and he does not, at any rate, want to tell you that you are incapable of handling your subject, should such be the fact; but send in your manuscript, and give him a reasonable time to consider it. 5. Never fall into the serious mistake of imagining that, because a man writes a sorry hand himself, he is partial to that sort of chirography. Remember that he is always writing, and generally at hand to correct any errors in his proofs, while you will not be. Write plainly, if possible; write decipherably, any how, or don't write at all.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

INVENTION OF SUSPENSION BRIDGES BY THE CHINESE SIXTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The most remarkable evidence of the mechanical science and skill of the Chinese at this early period, is to be found in their suspended bridges, the invention of which is assigned to the Han dynasty. According to the concurrent testimony of all their historical and geographical writers, Shang-leang, the commander-in-chief of the army under Kaon-soo, the first of the Hans, undertook and completed the formation of roads through the mountainous province of Shen-se, to the west of the capital. Hitherto, its lofty hills and deep valleys had rendered communication difficult and circuitous. With a body of 100,000 labourers, he cut passages over the mountains, throwing the removed soil into the valleys, and where this was not sufficient to raise the road to the required height, he constructed bridges, which rested on pillars or abutments. In other places, he conceived and accomplished the daring project of suspending a bridge from one mountain to another across a deep chasm. These bridges, which are called by the Chinese writers very appropriately "flying bridges," and represented to be numerous at the present day, are sometimes so high that they cannot be traversed without alarm. One still existing in Shen-se stretches 400 feet from mountain to mountain, over a chasm of 500 feet. Most of these flying bridges are so wide, that four horsemen can ride on them abreast, and balustrades are placed on each side to protect travellers. It is by no means improbable (as M. Pauthier suggests) that as the missionaries in China made known the fact more than a century and a half ago, that the Chinese had suspension bridges, and that many of them were of iron, the hint may have been taken from thence for similar constructions by European engineers.—*Thornton's History of China*.

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES OF GUNPOWDER.

M. Piobert has ascertained that gunpowder will not explode unless the grains be compact, and that if the interstices between them be filled up with finely-powdered charcoal, the gunpowder, if set fire to, will not explode, and will fuse slowly. When the powder is removed from the magazine for use, all that is necessary to restore the explosive property is to sift it. M. Piobert made a communication on this subject to the Government, but it does not appear that his plan was put to the test. In Russia, however, it has been tried, and there has been received from M. Fadoieff an account of the numerous essays made by the members of a commission, appointed to report on the discovery. M. Fadoieff states that the trials were successful.—*Mining Journal*.

CAPTAIN WARNER AND THE DISCOVERY OF EXPLOSIVE AGENTS.

Public attention is being still naturally directed to the recent experiment of Captain Warner. We subjoin some interesting particulars connected with it. The *Brighton Herald* last week published a statement which was calculated to excite some suspicion upon the genuine character of the experiment. The account was, however, of rather an ambiguous character, and was to the effect that some Shoreham pilots who had been to see the John o' Gaunt previous to the explosion had remarked, as a very unusual circumstance, some ratlin lines between the fore and main mast, down the ship's starboard side (her head then lying to the westward) and passing through an eye-bolt, which was about three inches in circumference. One of the pilots also remarked on board the ship a quantity of new warp (a rope about three inches round) lying on the deck, and wondered what the rope could be for. On the larboard side he had an opportunity of seeing also a ratlin down the ship's side. The day that the vessel was destroyed, the pilots went off towards the ship again, and one of them states that he then saw three ropes of the size of the warp passing from one point under the bulwark down the ship's side, but separated, as they descended, by two of them passing through the eye-bolts, leaving the centre one in a perpendicular line between them.—In answer to this account of the pilots, Captain Warner says, "This mysterious rope was simply a coil, consisting of two new tow ropes, for the purpose of towing the ship. Other ropes, which seem to have perplexed these Shoreham visitors, were merely guy ropes, for conducting the large or tow ropes on board the steamer; others were man ropes, hanging over the sides for the more convenient escape of the crew; and I dare say there were ropes towing overboard both ahead and astern, as will happen in stormy ships; and the John o' Gaunt was slowly enough, I dare say; though I pledge you my honour I was never on board her from the time she left Gravesend, ten days before." Capt. Warner, by way of clincher to sceptical gentlemen, naively advises the many correspondents of the papers who have raised doubts about his late feat, to "go and do likewise." A series of lectures has been commenced by Dr. Ryan, at the Polytechnic Institution, on the subject of explosive compounds. The subject of the first lecture tended to show the power the lecturer believed Capt. Warner had probably used in blowing up the John o' Gaunt. He believed Capt. Warner had used chlorate of nitrogen, a most dangerous compound; but, as a great many people believed, he did not suppose that Capt. Warner used a lock or a trigger for the purpose of causing the explosion, for there were innumerable other means at the disposal of the chemist much easier of application, and several of which were more fit to be depended on.—Capt. Warner's apparently remarkable and extraordinary powerful explosive and destructive agent, whatever it may be, calls to mind a saying of George the Third, in relation to inventions for destroying life in war. Bishop Watson was at a levee, after his successful experiments on his improved gunpowder had been made, when the then Duke of Richmond, Master-General of the Ordnance, informed his Majesty that they were indebted to the Bishop for that great improvement in its fabrication. On the latter saying he ought to be ashamed, inasmuch as it was a scandal in a Christian Bishop to instruct men in the mode of destroying mankind, the King answered, "Let not that afflict your conscience, for the quicker the conflict the less the slaughter."—It has been remarked in connection with the discovery of destructive modes of warfare, that the birth of gunpowder was the eternity of civilization. The barbarian was from that moment impotent, and never again could he destroy the works which science had raised and refinement consecrated. The confinement of the secret of the Greek fire so long to the Western Empire indicates a most ignorant and uninquiring age; and yet gunpowder, like steam, was a play-toy with boys in the streets two thousand years before its man-destroying qualities were known. Usually the discovery is ascribed to Roger Bacon; and, like true-born Britons, we contend against the claims set up by the Germans to the Liebig of the fourteenth century—the scientific monk, Bartholomæus Schwartz. But the truth is, neither are entitled to any praise. Roger Bacon, in 1270, mentions it, not as a discovery of his, but as a thing so well known that boys used it in the streets in making squibs and rockets! Long before him, Magnus Graecus described the mode of making it; and, what is not a little singular, recommends what is now used in preference—charcoal of willow wood. In a treatise on pyrotechnics, he describes the manner of using it as at the Zoological Gardens of this day.

THE WAY TO EXCITE A ROAR AT THE DINNER-TABLE.

In some societies jocose stories tell well. The best way of introducing them is to mention poor James Smith and the never-to-be-forgotten Theodore. Then you may rattle off a volley of their best sayings:—"Walking one day with Hook, in winter, we passed a shop with the name of Hawes: 'Oh,' said Theodore, 'fine weather for the surgeons—a nice practice, I've no doubt, during the frost—"

Perpetual freezings and perpetual thaws,

Though bad for hips, are very good for Hawes.
Before I had finished laughing, the name of Thurtell, the murderer of Weare, was named. 'Ay,' asked Hook, 'of course you know why he carried an air-gun?' 'No,' I replied. 'Because he wished to kill Weare without Noyse. Or,' he continued, 'like an old coat? Because he was the worse for wear.' (Weare.) Our conversation then turned upon the burning of the Exeter Theatre. 'Ay,' said Hook, 'that's quite theatrical—enter a fire, exit a theatre.' (Exeter Theatre.)—*Ainsworth's Magazine*.

THE WEALTH OF CHINA.

It is calculated that the Chinese empire contains at least half as much wealth and industry as the remainder of the globe. The great body of the people are much wealthier, and more advanced in knowledge than the inhabitants of any other Asiatic country, and the advantages which their soil and climate give them in the production of valuable articles of export, and the effective demand which their wealth and taste for luxury create for the products of other countries, are such as to render them capable of becoming better customers than the same number of people in the far larger half of Europe and America.—*Capt. Pidding's Chinese Olio*.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday last the company, authors, and *employés* of this successful, and, we may say, only National Theatre in the metropolis, presented its spirited manager, Mr. B. Webster, with a splendid piece of plate, as a testimonial of their admiration and gratitude for the unceasing energy and liberality displayed by him in the cause of the drama. Mrs. Glover was spokeswoman on the occasion, and delivered the following address (written by Mr. Buckstone), in a most forcible and affectionate manner:—

Mr. Webster.—I have been deputed by my brother actors, many authors, and all the officers and artisans of the "little theatre in the Haymarket," to present you with a testimonial of their regard for you, and by which they desire to mark and commemorate an event unprecedented in the history of the drama—an event that the annals of the stage, throughout its best days, have never been able to record—and that is, a successful and uninterrupted season of four hundred nights. For hundred consecutive nights, without, on any occasion, closing the doors for a special rehearsal, and on no pretext whatever making the slightest deduction from the stipend of any one person who has had the good fortune to be employed in your establishment!

It was originally intended that the entire Haymarket company should unite in celebrating this dramatic triumph, but a majority of the ladies, with that enthusiasm so characteristic of our sex, felt anxious at once to express their feelings for you, which they did to their satisfaction, and I am sure to your own. I preferred, with another sister actress (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), to join my brethren, and though there has been a division in the mode of doing a proud and pleasant thing, yet the hearty intention has been well and cheerfully carried out by all.

And believe me, my dear Mr. Webster, that we feel still higher gratification in presenting you this testimonial, when we know it also records your firm encouragement of English talent; proud are we to declare that the Haymarket Theatre has been English "from top to toe"—ay, "my lord, from head to foot"—with English actors, English artisans, English comedies, and, to crown all, ever a full and joyous English audience, to appreciate them.

And more honourable yet is your triumph, still more deserved, when we are conscious that circumstances—imperative, no doubt—have prevented your efforts being cheered by that high patronage which would make our English hearts beat with gratitude, and, indeed, "teach us how to act"—our poets how to write. Still a fostering public has enabled you effectively to present the comedies of the noblest drama in the world, as the honoured names of Shakespeare, Massinger, Congreve, Cibber, Vanbrugh, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Inchbald, Colman, Centlivre, Murphy, Morton, amongst the dead; and our Sheridan Knowles, with Bulwer, and many others, amongst the living, whose names have appeared in your bills during the four hundred nights, can successfully and gloriously testify.

That you may long continue in your honourable career is the wish of all who know you, and may the spirit and enterprise that so lately led you to make a magnificent effort to discover hidden dramatic literary talent, never fail of receiving that encouragement from the public which is its due.

And, now, Mr. Webster, allow me to present you with that *Epergne* in commemoration of the event I have named, and with the heartfelt wishes of all your brother and sister actors and actresses, and every person in the theatre, for your health, happiness, and success, and for the happiness and prosperity of your dear children, who will one day read the inscription engraven here, with a glow of conscious pride, as they reflect on the triumph of their father, and the many warm and devoted friends who have recorded it.

Mr. Webster replied "in a neat and appropriate speech;" whereupon sundry champagne corks were emancipated, and the manager's health was given with three cheers. The piece of plate is an *Epergne* of exquisite design and workmanship, wrought in solid burnished and dead silver. Around its base is an inscription which records the occasion of its presentation, and which can never fail to produce the most grateful sensations in the breast of its present possessor. We must not forget to record that this season will have completed a series of *four hundred nights* of uninterrupted performance; a circumstance without parallel in dramatic history. The house will close on Wednesday next, with a variety of entertainments for the benefit of Mr. Webster.

MUSIC.

PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM.

On Wednesday evening a concert for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. THOMAS HUDSON, the celebrated comic song writer and vocalist, was given in this beautiful room, and was attended by a crowded and fashionable audience. The bill of fare was of the most varied and excellent kind, comprising some interesting novelties, with several old established *morceaux*. The vocal department was very charmingly performed. The Misses Williams possess very rich sweet voices, and sing *together* most exquisitely. Macfarren's clever duet, "Two merry Gipsies," was given by them to perfection, and deservedly encored. The concerted cadence at its close was delicious. Miss Lucombe sang a recitative and air by Spörle, "The White Rose," most exquisitely, as also Arne's "Where the Bee Sucks," both of which were encored. To the latter was imparted a peculiar quaintness which we have never heard, not to say excelled, but equalled. On the stage it would have been irresistible; in the concert room it was all, and more, than we ever heard any vocalist effect for it. Miss Dolby's magnificent voice was occasionally a little overstretched, but still evinced considerable science in vocalism. The room certainly has too much vibration for her power.

M. Leopold De Meyer, is a pianist of immense manual power, but he should get somebody to teach him the use of the pedals. His first fantasia was quite an incoherent jumble. How different Moscheles' duet for two piano-fortes "Homage to Handel," executed by the author and Mr. W. H. Holmes! All was clearness, beauty, and expression. It certainly was the gem of the evening, and never did Moscheles play more exquisitely, or perhaps was better seconded in his splendid work than by Mr. Holmes. Mr. Chatterton on the harp, and Mr. Richardson on the flute, were, as they always are, delightful, and a quartet on the subject of "Weber's Invitation à la Valse," was beautifully played on two trebles, tenor, and bass concertinas, by Messrs. Regondi, A. Sedgwick, R. Blagrove, and G. Case.

Two of poor Tom's songs were sung by Fitzwilliam and Edney; but they rather threw a gloom over the scene, by awakening us to the sense of "why we met." Nothing could have been better conducted; the whole arrangements were under the direction of Messrs. Spörle, Beuler, &c. We must add, by way of postscript, that Mr. John Parry gave, between the second and third parts, his "Explanation of the Polka," which, being encored, was in the Irish way responded to by "Payre Rosamond." He certainly is a humorist, *sui generis*, and a deserving favourite with all who are acquainted with him in public or private life. Altogether the concert was a rich treat to those who merely went for music's sake, and those also who had its ultimate object in view—to assist the surviving relatives of a Man of Genius!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

THEATRICAL MOVEMENTS.—On the close of the Haymarket Theatre, which will take place on Wednesday next, Mrs. Glover, that "mother of the stage," as Webster styles her, and Farren, will proceed to Manchester and Dublin; Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Buckstone to Wolverhampton, Manchester, and Birmingham; Madame Celeste and Webster to Norwich, Scarborough, and Liverpool; Mrs. Nisbett, Strickland, Hall, &c., to Liverpool; and Madame Vestris, with Charles Mathews, to Edinburgh. Thus will the constellation of "the little theatre in the Haymarket" diffuse its light all over the kingdom by the visitation of its separate stars.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS.—This popular vocalist will sail on the 17th instant, in the Victoria (Captain Morgan), for the United States. His reception there, we trust, will be worthy of his distinguished abilities.

MR. MACREADY.—This gentleman has taken a most affectionate leave, for a short time, of Brother Jonathan, at New York. The following was his address on the occasion:—

According to my original intention, this evening was to have terminated my theatrical engagements in America, and the few words which custom exacts on these occasions were to have conveyed to you my parting acknowledgments; but I have yielded to influences difficult to resist, and have changed my purpose. The increasing favour of my audiences—their cordial sympathy with, and liberal approbation of, my professional efforts—the kind and friendly attentions so lavishly heaped on me, and the desire of extending still further my acquaintance with a country so full of interest to me—these are the considerations which have actuated me in prolonging the term of my visit here. In the latter part of September I shall have the honour of presenting to you once more, and I fear for the last time, those characters of Shakespeare in which you have so repeatedly and so indulgently welcomed me; and with the close of that month I shall take my grateful and reluctant leave.

MEINELSSOHN.—This great composer's music to a version of Sophocles' tragedy of "Antigone" has been performed at the Odéon Theatre, Paris, upwards of thirty times within the last two months. It is truly a most classic production, one which, from its solidity and grandeur, we had not expected to be popular with our Gallic neighbours. We rejoice to see they are becoming more *German* to the matter of sound music.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The union of opera and ballet which has been aggregated for Mario's benefit on Thursday, fairly eclipses all possible rivalry. The ever fresh and sparkling "Puritani," with its mighty distribution of characters, will be given for the last time this present season. Ceito, who on every fresh appearance is hailed with enthusiasm and floral offerings, will, with St. Leon, dance the exquisite *pas* from the pastoral ballet of "Zelia." Moriani, who has stamped himself as the greatest dramatic vocalist of Europe, and the delightful Persiani, will co-operate in a lyrical selection. Perhaps the novelty most ripe with curiosity is the advent of Fanny Elssler in the romantic ballet of "Esmeralda." Here is a worthy subject for the exercise of her rare powers as a dancer and *mime*. We feel that the impersonation of Victor Hugo's creation will be perfect. We perceive that the bill is honoured by a "desire."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TRIALS FOR INCENDIARISM.

At the Suffolk assizes, held at Ipswich, the majority of cases tried consisted of charges of arson. There was nothing of striking interest in any of the facts, but as our readers will no doubt like to know the results and the general circumstances connected with these trials—the subject having excited so much attention, we subjoin a careful analysis of them.

George Garrett, aged 11, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a straw-stack, shed, and other property belonging to James Cooper, on the 21st of February. The charge was fully established against the prisoner, but he had been sadly neglected by his parents; he had never learned a letter of the alphabet, and had never worn a pair of shoes in his life. The prisoner was recommended to mercy, and Mr. Baron Alderson promised it should be attended to.

James Lankester, aged 30, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Mr. G. Paine, of Great Barton, in June last. The prosecutor is a farmer occupying land under Sir Henry Banbury, near Bury St. Edmund's. The prisoner is a native of Palgrave, and got his living by travelling round the country on foot, hawking trifling wares, and singing, or reciting, scraps of ballads, songs, and hymns, the burden of which, from a specimen which he gave to the jury in his defence, would seem to have been "the blessings of cheap bread," the "want of work" in general, and the particular lack of it on the songster's part. These songs and ballads—as were his cross examination and speech to the jury, which were voluble and fluent in the extreme—were strongly interlarded with allusions to the Deity. In fact, his mind, like his wares, of which he had at least six of all shapes and sizes, was filled with the most extraordinary and heterogeneous collection of articles and "unconsidered trifles." This personage was seen on the day of the fire going on the road towards the wheat stack of the prosecutor, and at the distance of about half a mile of it, at about two o'clock. The flames were first discovered at four o'clock, and various witnesses proved that he was seen later than that on the same day just beyond the stack, and going through Barton towards Bury, where he ordered a fresh supply of his bills and songs, and was not long afterwards taken into custody on suspicion of this charge, an old lucifer match box having been found near the stack and in the road. On being taken to a public-house, the constables searched him. In one of his bags was a quantity of very dry grass; in another, a few broken matches; in a third, some old rags and paper; and in a fourth were three phials, each of which contained some liquid. The jury found him "Guilty."

Edward Botwright, aged 22, was charged with firing a barn and outbuildings at Sotterley, in the occupation of Hannah Watling, on the 1st of June; and John Spilling was charged as an accessory before the fact.—Robert Watling, the son of the prosecutrix, was awake by his wife at twelve o'clock at night with an alarm of "Fire!" He jumped up directly, and hurried down stairs to the barn, which he found in flames. He and the men who were there let out the stock.—The prisoner Botwright had been discharged for dishonesty. A threatening letter was found in the yard, which was in his hand-writing. The case was made out against Botwright, who was convicted, but Spilling was acquitted, by direction of the learned judge.

David Jackson, aged 13, was found guilty of setting fire to a barn, the property of John Cracknell, at Reddingfield, on June 3. The jury, however, recommended him to mercy.—Mr. Baron Alderson admonished the lad for the enormity of his guilt, which had arisen purely from the idle conversation in which he had been engaged with his companions. In order, however, to carry out the views of the jury, in which he concurred, he should only sentence him to fifteen years' transportation, and care would be taken that he should be dealt with in the Penitentiary.

While the above trials were in progress a curious incident arose, which resulted in the commitment of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Maberley, who is said to have acquired some notoriety from his strong opposition to the New Poor-law. Suddenly, Mr. Baron Alderson rose in great agitation, and said, holding some papers in his hand, "I have received some letters from a clergyman, named Maberley, who says he has some materials in his hands that would be of advantage to these people. In God's name then, let him produce them. What am I to do? Am I to go out of court to speak to this person, who lives at the Admiral's Head? Have I not enough to do here in disposing of this heavy calendar? I know what turn such matters sometimes take. If I take no notice of these letters, assertions and statements may be made not warranted by facts. (With great energy)—I wish him to come forward in open court! That is the proper place for him. His conduct is very indecent and improper." Mr. Maberley stood up, and referring to some of the cases, said he wanted the trial to take place the next day, and he would be at any expense for witnesses. Mr. Baron Alderson: I can make no conditions, sir. The Rev. Mr. Maberley (with great energy): I want a fair trial for the men. Mr. Baron Alderson: Yes, and they shall have a fair trial whilst I preside here—as far as a trial as it will be in my power to afford. The Rev. Mr. Maberley (striking his hand upon the witness-box): I shall insist upon the men having a fair trial. I demand it—I demand that the trial shall be fixed for to-morrow. Upon this, Mr. Baron Alderson ordered the rev. gentleman into custody. Shortly afterwards, however, the learned judge directed that Mr. Maberley might be discharged, and said he would fix the case of Borley for the next day, if that prisoner wished it. Borley, on being asked, intimated that such was his desire, and thus the matter ended.]

On the succeeding day (Saturday last) the case accordingly came on.

Frederick Borley, aged 18, and John Durrant, aged 17, were charged with firing two stacks, the property of Ambrose Gandler, at Stowmarket, on Sunday, the 19th of May. The evidence of the prosecutor proved that the stacks in question were fired about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and totally consumed. From the description given of the premises, it appeared that they were situated near to the town of Stowmarket, and close by a plantation, and near to this place the two prisoners and one Williams were seen loitering and talking at intervals during the Sunday afternoon, and just before and after the fire broke out. In addition to this testimony, Williams, having been admitted Queen's evidence, was called, and he swore that he was engaged in watching Borley while he perpetrated the offence. Mr. Maberley interposed in the course of the trial and said he wished some witnesses to be examined for Borley, against whom he said he believed there was a conspiracy. The witnesses, whose names were given by Mr. Maberley, were then heard and an attempt was made to prove an *alibi*. It was not successful however, for Borley was convicted and Durrant acquitted.

Layzell Randall, aged 16, and Isaac Everell, aged 21, were charged with having fired the premises of Mr. Nordon, at Assington, on the 24th May. Verdict—Guilty.

Samuel Jacob, aged 28, was convicted of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a barn, the property of Robert Boby, on the 25th of June last.

Robert Roper, aged 15, was indicted for setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of the Rev. Thomas Collyer, on the 9th of March last.—The prisoner was acquitted.

Robert Grimwade, aged 38, was convicted of sending a letter to Sir Joshua Rowley, threatening to burn his house, in the occupation of Mr. Brown, the charge being varied in three counts of the indictment.

When the trials at these assizes were over, Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Williams proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners who had been convicted of arson. The sentences were proportioned to the character of the offences in the several instances, some of the parties being transported for seven, others for ten, others for twenty years, and some for life.

The following is a correct summary of the result of the trials for arson in Suffolk. There were 21 cases for trial, in which 28 persons were charged with this crime. Of these there were—convicted, 15; acquitted, 10; no true bill, 2; admitted Queen's evidence, and therefore not tried, 1; total, 28.

The Grand Jury at these assizes made a presentment, in which they stated that although they had minutely examined the witnesses with the view of eliciting the causes and motives of the crime of arson, they could not arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. They add their testimony to the efficient and zealous exertions displayed by every class of people, not only in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this crime, but for the ready and active assistance afforded by the labourers in extinguishing the fires and protecting property on all occasions.

There have also been convictions for arson at Lewes and at Exeter, but there was nothing in the cases worthy of detail.

At the Nottingham assizes, Abraham Favour, aged 21, was found guilty of firing a stack of stubble at Baraby-moor, and sentenced to be transported for life.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER OF A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.—At the Nottingham assizes, before Lord Denman, William Saville, aged 29, a frame-work knitter, of New Radford, was charged with the murder of his wife. There were three other indictments against the prisoner, charging him respectively with having murdered Harriett Saville, Mary Saville, and Thomas Saville, his children. The indictments were sustained by a long chain of circumstances, for which purpose witnesses to the number of 40 were examined. By their evidence it was proved that in the month of May the prisoner was lodging at the house of a man named Sutton, near Birch-row, Radford. His wife and three children had been in the workhouse, but had come out on the Monday preceding the Tuesday the crimes in question were alleged to have been committed. It appeared Saville had been paying some attentions to a young woman named Tate, and the only motive that suggested itself to the mind for the commission of these awful murders was, that he wished to get his wife out of the way, and rid himself of the incubrance of his children. It appeared that when the poor woman left the workhouse with her children, she said she would go in search of her husband, and on the following morning, the husband, wife, and children, were seen in Nottingham together. In the afternoon of the same day he was seen alone, and was heard to say he had lost sight of his wife near Manners-street. In the course of the Tuesday evening, Saville was heard to say he supposed his wife had

drowned herself, and suspicion being excited enquiry was set on foot, and on the Wednesday the bodies were found between Colwick and Carlton in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. From the appearance of the ground, it was evident there had been a struggle between the wife and the prisoner; in her hand was found a razor. From Colwick to Carlton there is a footpath, and at the foot of a hill to which it leads is the spot wherein the bodies were found. At the commencement of the plantation there is a gate. The bodies were discovered by a man named Swincoe, on Wednesday, the 29th of May, about one o'clock. He went into the plantation to get something for his rabbits, where he saw three little children, lying, as he thought, asleep—one had its eyes open. Looking at the girls he saw them wounded—further from them the body of the woman was discovered with her throat dreadfully cut, and a razor in her hand, but quite loose, so that it would appear to have been placed there. The body of the woman was a few yards from the children. She lay stretched, as though dragged; the children lay together. There was a train of blood nearly all the way from the females to the children. They were put into a cart and carried away to a barn at Colwick. The evidence went to prove the prisoner was seen near to, and going in, the direction of the spot in question, with his wife and children, on the Tuesday; that he was carrying the youngest child on his shoulder, their ages being about seven, five, and three, and that the bodies of the murdered children were those that had been seen with the prisoner. Two men named Bret saw the prisoner, his wife, and children, sitting on a bank within twenty yards where the bodies were found. The children were gathering flowers. Saw the same man some time after come from the plantation alone—as he passed he looked very white. Many witnesses were called, and altogether a case of strong circumstantial evidence was made out. The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, whereupon the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

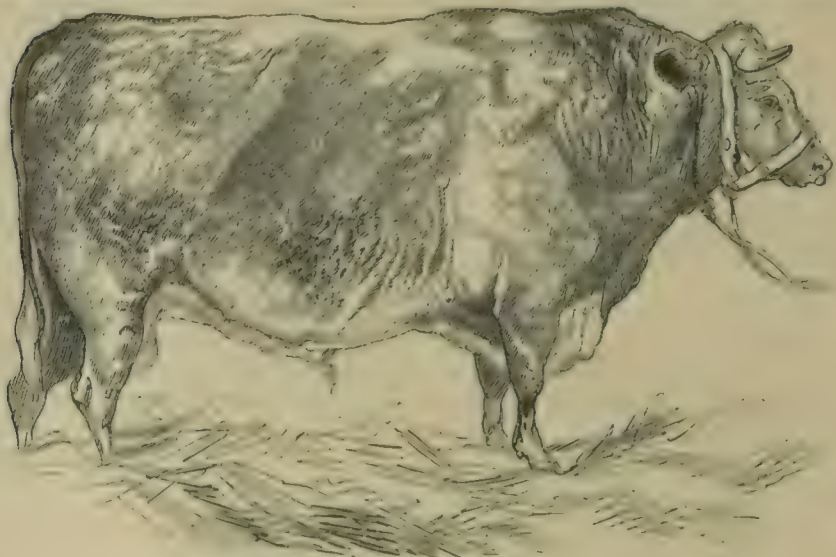
POLICE.

FORGERY OF COUPONS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS.—On Monday Pietro Valler, a merchant, residing in Hatton-garden; Francis Enrico, Gibraltar-row, Lambeth, fencing-master; and Henry Harrison, whose residence was unknown, but was described in the police sheet as a linen-draper, were charged at Union-hall with forging and having in their possession certain Dutch coupons for dividends in Dutch Five per Cent. stock. Mr. Mullens, of the firm of Bush and Mullens, solicitors to the Society of Bankers for the Detection of Forgery, attended to prosecute the case on behalf of the Dutch Government. He stated that on the 18th ult. the prisoner Harrison came to the house of Mr. Louis Cluck Rosenthal, an artist and engraver, residing at 109, Wellington-terrace, Waterloo-road, and, after praising a work he had in hand, representing the figure of the late Duke of Sussex in his state robes, said he thought he could give him a little job of his own to do, and after a few minutes' conversation he departed, but shortly returned with a genuine coupon, and said he should require 550 of those documents to be printed, for which he agreed to pay £3 10s.; the coupon was left, and the prisoner went away with the understanding that the work was to be executed with all convenient speed. The suspicions of Mr. Rosenthal were aroused, in consequence of which he watched the motions of the prisoner, and observed that he joined two foreigners who were waiting outside, with whom he (Harrison) entered into an earnest conversation; afterwards, they all three walked away. Mr. Rosenthal immediately put himself in communication with the Dutch Consul, showing him the genuine coupon, and described the nature of the work he had been requested to undertake. A communication was immediately made to Messrs. Bush's office, and the witness was desired to proceed with the work, having received the authority of the Dutch Consul so to do. The affair was then placed in the hands of the detective force by Messrs. Bush and Mullens, and the whole of the prisoners were apprehended on Saturday last, at the Hero of Waterloo, Waterloo road. Some further evidence was given, and the prisoners, who declined saying anything, were remanded.

BRUTAL INJURY INFLICTED BY A HUSBAND ON HIS WIFE.—At Clerkenwell police-court, on Tuesday, a man named George Lawson, residing in Charles-street, Bagnidge-wells road, was charged with wounding Frances Lawson, his wife, whereby her life was seriously endangered.—It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, who is a man of drunken habits, was presiding at some society having benevolence for its professed object, in the Fox and French-horn beer-shop, in Clerkenwell-green, on Sunday night last. Having drunk a good deal, he fell asleep in the tap-room, with his head reclining on the table. His wife, who was likewise under the influence of liquor, came in and asked him for money; he did not hear her, upon which she seized him by the arm, and shook him. He immediately jumped up, with a long pipe in his hand. Angry words ensued, and the prisoner thrust the shank of the pipe into her right eye. The thrust was made with such violence, that the shank penetrated into her head an inch and a half, and was broken across in the eye, about the eighth of an inch protruding. The woman fell, and bled so profusely that there was a pool of blood on the floor of the tap-room. Police-constable 242 G was called in, but he was so shocked at the woman's appearance, that he fainted, and was carried out of the room in a state of insensibility. The prisoner, taking advantage of the condition of the officer, and without attempting to administer the slightest assistance to his wife, ran away, and was not arrested until Monday night, when Doyle, 197 G, arrested him in Maiden-lane, Islington. The prosecutor was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, bleeding all the way thither. The house-surgeon considered her life in imminent danger, and she still lies there.—The prisoner, who evinced the utmost indifference at his wife's condition, was remanded for a week, but subsequently admitted to bail.

RIOT AND ASSAULT AT THE ESSEX-ST. PIER.—On Tuesday, at Bow-st., William Irish, George Everard, James Everard, John Rutland, and William Reeves, were charged at the instance of Henry Maynard with having committed a violent assault upon him, on the morning of Thursday week. The charge arose out of an attempt made with great violence on that morning to destroy a pier belonging to Mr. Francis, at the east end of Essex-street, Strand. The court was crowded with a number of lightermen, watermen, and several of the Thames police, and also persons residing in the neighbourhood, who have for some time suffered the greatest annoyance from the uproar and confusion continually occurring in the locality, in defiance of a strong body of police who were constantly in attendance. Mr. Bodkin attended on the part of the Watermen's Company to prefer the complaint, and Mr. Child appeared for the defendants, some of whom carried broken shovels, hammers, crowbars, and other articles which had been used in the affray.—Mr. Bodkin explained that the misunderstanding arose respecting property belonging to Mr. Francis, who owned a floating pier at the end of Essex-street, in front of his premises, which for a considerable time had been found to be of the greatest convenience to the public. On the day in question the defendants came at an unusually early hour to destroy the works erected by Mr. Francis, which, being taken notice of by two or three more left in charge, they were opposed by about thirty persons, who succeeded in destroying the bridge, during which time assaults were committed, in addition to a serious riot and confusion which ensued, to the annoyance of respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood.—Henry Maynard, who had his arm in a sling, in consequence of the wounds he received, stated that, being in the service of Mr. Francis, he was placed on, Thursday, at the top of Essex-street, for the purpose of protecting the bridge, which occupies one half of the steps. About three o'clock in the morning he was called by Charles Hill to the upper part of the pier, where he saw the defendants, with about thirty others, some of whom were then in court. [The witness here pointed out Henry Collins, who was instantly placed at the bar.] Several of them came from Execution Dock. When he came up they were breaking down the steps at the pier. He addressed Rutland first, and said he thought he was more interested in the works than to act in such a manner, and he instantly struck him in the breast, after driving him from the gate, saying he would attend to his own interest before that of old Francis. He was next assaulted by William Reeves, who struck him three times, merely because he was protecting his master's property, while George Everard held him by the throat to enable James Everard, assisted by Irish, to fell him to the ground, where he received severe kicks from George Everard, and when he called Hill to protect him they threatened to "do for him" if he attempted to approach. They at length succeeded in tearing up the platform and destroying it. The defendant George Everard held a crowbar, with which he aimed a blow at witness which struck him in the mouth, and had the blow not been ward off by a young man he would have received a very serious injury. After he was repeatedly assaulted a man named Fitzgerald and Reeve told him they were paid for what they had done, and if he would pay them they would build up the works again. Richard Everard repeatedly said he belonged to the Woolwich Company, the boats of which stop at the next pier.—Charles Hill, after confirming the statement of the last witness respecting the assaults and riot, said that on Monday week it was agreed, in the presence of Inspector Lewis, of the Thames police, that his master should in future make use of half the way without interruption.—In answer to Mr. Child, the witness said it was not the first time an attempt had been made on the works belonging to Mr. Francis, and his bridge was at present in the mud, but persons could get to the pier, unless they were prevented by the toutsers who induced them to go on the other. Other confirmatory evidence was given.—Mr. John Tyas stated that shortly before three o'clock on the morning in question he was returning along the Strand to his residence, 16, Essex-street, when he heard the noise, and, on entering the street, he saw his wife looking out of the window, beseeching of him not to proceed further, as he might receive some injury from the mob that had collected. There were several other persons at their windows, in great alarm, and, on advancing to the steps of the pier, he found a riot of a most serious nature going on, of which he gave information to the police. On returning again, he saw the platform struck, and the witness Maynard very seriously injured, and bleeding profusely from his wounds. He drew the attention of the constables to this, as he thought they would be justified in taking some of the assailants into custody, but they refused, and his impression was that they were afraid of being overpowered by numbers.—Mr. Tyford ultimately ordered the defendants to put in bail, themselves in £20 each, and two sureties in £10 each, to answer the charge at the sessions.

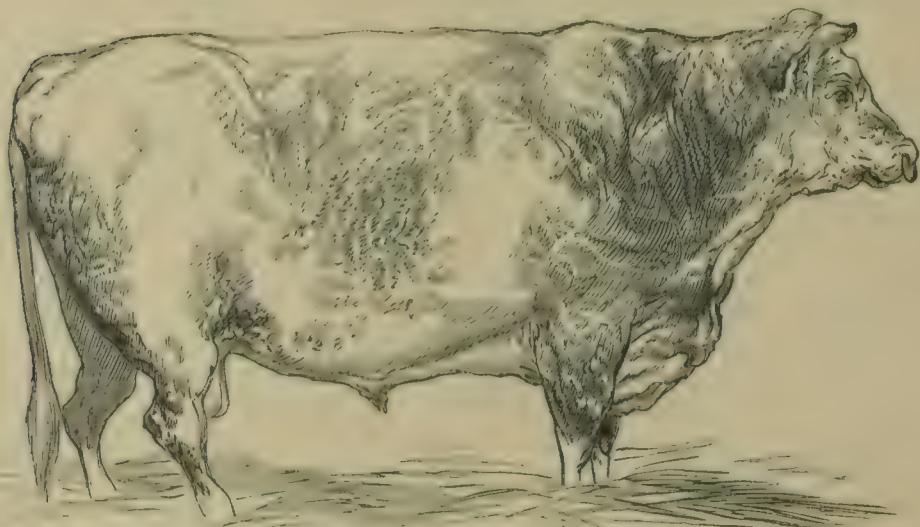
A letter from Gibraltar states, that while the Prince de Joinville was there, he was present at a ball, given on board her Majesty's ship *Warspite*, by Capt. Wallis, in honour of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands. His Royal Highness Prince Henry was received on the quarter-deck by Capt. Wallis and his officers, together with the Governor, Sir Robert Wilson. The ball commenced shortly afterwards, and was opened by Prince Henry and Miss Wilson, daughter of the Governor. About an hour afterwards the Prince de Joinville arrived, and danced also with Miss Wilson. His Royal Highness danced no more, and retired at an early hour; but Prince Henry remained all the evening, and the greater part of the ladies were honoured by dancing with him in quadrilles, waltzes, the polka, &c.



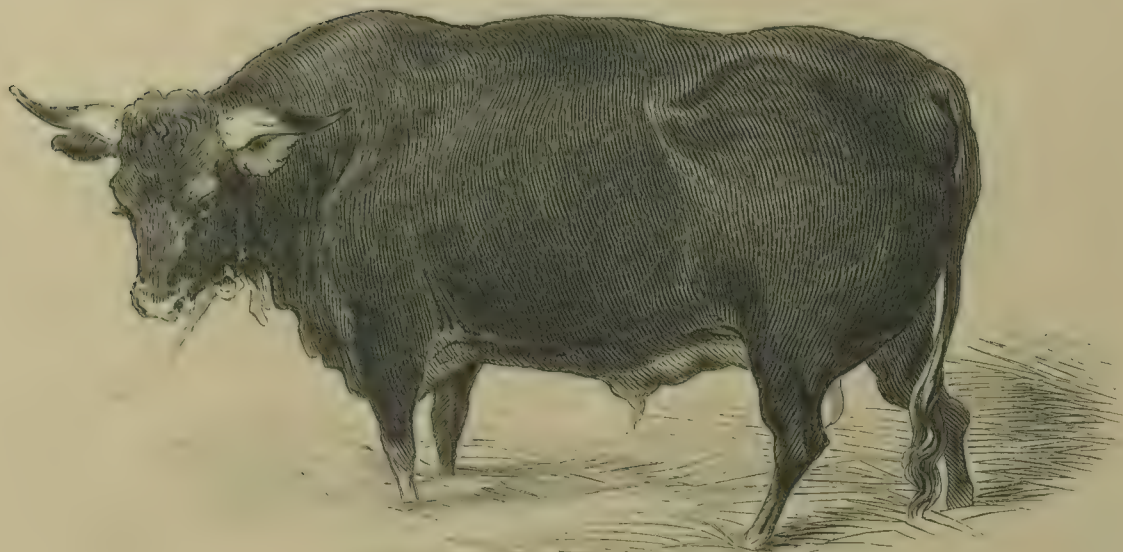
MR. W. FOULDS'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.



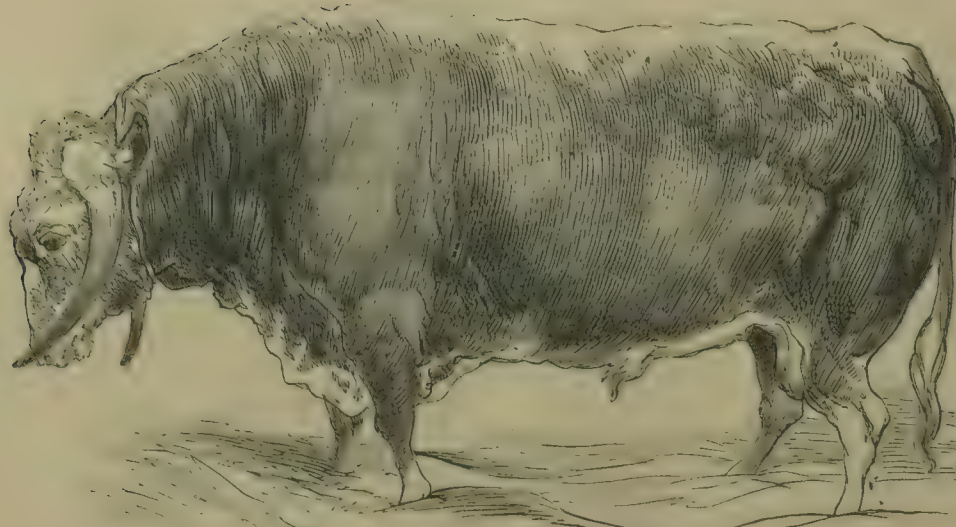
MR. W. PERRY'S HEREFORD BULL.



MR. J. COOPER'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.



MR. G. TURNER'S DEVON BULL.



MR. W. BRINE'S LONG-HORNED BULL.

SOUTHAMPTON MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

In our journal of last week we reported the proceedings of this highly important meeting, to "the Dinner in the Pavilion," on Thursday. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Victoria Assembly-rooms, at which between 400 and 500 persons were present.

The meeting may be said virtually to have closed on Thursday but, owing to the sale of cattle and implements announced for Friday, a very large proportion of the distinguished visitors, and a great number of the farmers, remained. At twelve o'clock a general meeting of the Society was held at the Victoria Archery-rooms, for the transaction of certain routine business, with which the gathering terminated.

These meetings have been successively held at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby; so that the gathering just ended at Southampton was the sixth of its kind. The result has fully realised



MR. W. F. HOBBE'S IMPROVED ESSEX BOAR.

the most sanguine anticipations of the Council; and much of this success is attributable to the excellent arrangements of the indefatigable secretary (Mr. Hudson), and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs. The following details will be read with interest. The next meeting is appointed to be held at Shrewsbury.

On Tuesday 1280 persons were admitted to the Implement Show-yard, paying half a crown each, realising £160; on Wednesday 3600 persons were admitted at the same rate, realising £450; on Thursday, 10,200 paid 2s. 6d., previous to twelve o'clock, to view the cattle and implements, and from that hour to six, 13,300 went in at 1s. each, producing £1941. The total receipts for admissions were upwards of £2550. The rush at the doors at twelve o'clock to obtain entrance at the 1s. fee, was far greater than was ever seen at the doors of a theatre on the night of a royal visit. About 5000 persons were brought



MR. J. HOUSE'S DORSETSHIRE SOW.

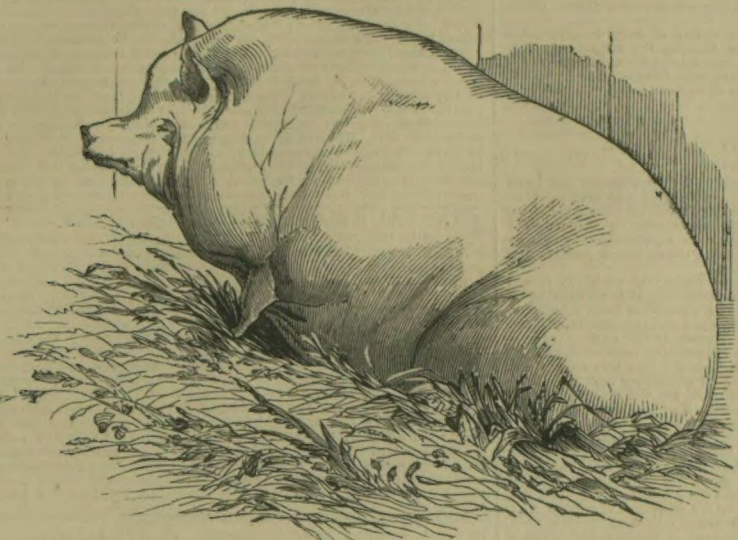
in from various places by the railway trains on this day, most of them having arrived in the morning; and at half-past two trains began to be dispatched with the persons leaving, who crowded to the terminus in great numbers. Trains continued to be sent off at short intervals up to half-past ten, and during this time 4000 persons were conveyed away, and £1100 was taken for fares. Not the slightest accident occurred to any one of the vast number of people who have travelled on the line during the week. On Tuesday, the arrivals were about 2000, and on Wednesday something more. The steam vessels from Portsmouth and the Island brought on Thursday nearly 1500 passengers. The vessels from the Channel Islands and Weymouth, and other places, were also well-filled during the Show; and extra coaches were put on all the roads.

The list of the prize stock was given entire in our journal of last week. We now annex a series of illustrations of the most admired specimens.

SHORT-HORNS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. John Cooper, of Bonkwood, Thurgarton, Southwell, Notts., for his short-horned bull, 3 years 1 month and 13 days old, bred by himself.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than 1 year old, 20 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. Foulds, of Kirk.

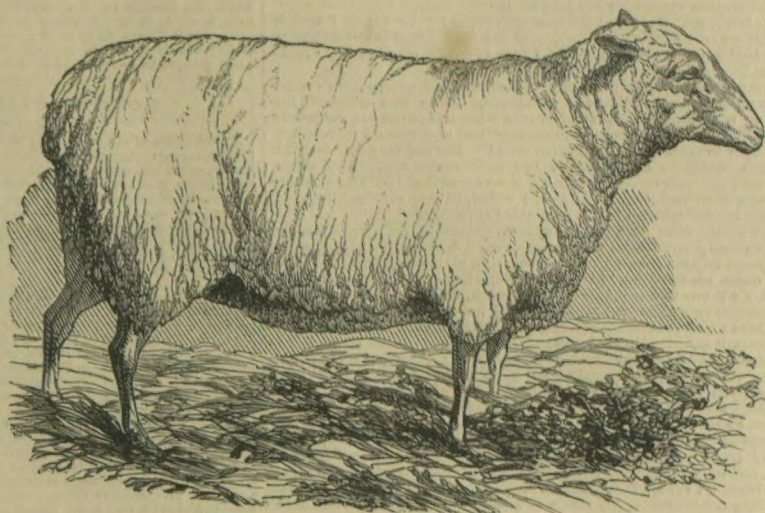


MR. T. M. GOODLAKE'S WADLEY BOAR.

ington, near Southwell, Notts., for his short-horned bull, 2 years 3 months and 22 days old, bred by Mr. Milward, of Hergrove-park, Southwell.

HEREFORD.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of



MR. J. LINTON'S LINCOLN AND LEICESTER EWE.

January, 1842, 30 sovs. awarded to Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, Leominster, for his Hereford bull, 2 years 7 months and 29 days old, bred by himself.

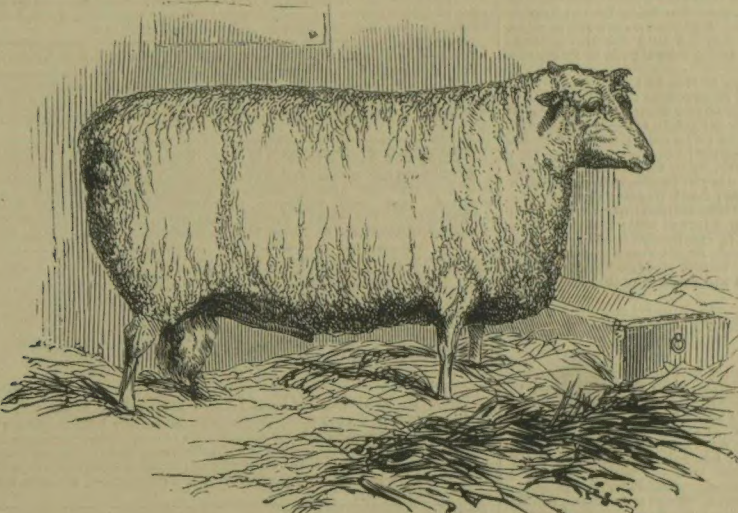
DEVON.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of

January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for his Devon bull, 2 years and 8 months old, bred by himself.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED, OR CROSS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of

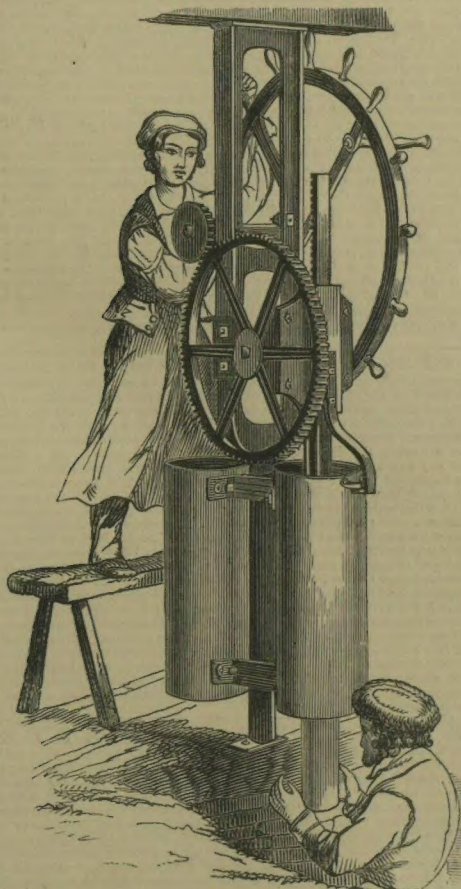


MR. E. HARDY'S IMPROVED COTSWOLD RAM.

January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. Brine, of Tolpuddle, near Dorchester, for his pure long-horned bull, 4 years and 5 months old, bred by the late Mr. Thomas Wyatt, of Hanwell-park, near Banbury.

PIGS.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the second best do. do., 5 sovs., awarded to Mr. T. M. Goodlake, of Wadley-house, near Farringdon, for his boar of the Wadley breed, 1 year and 2 months old, bred by himself.



PIPE TILE MACHINE.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the best boar of a small breed, 10 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marks-hall, Kelvedon, Essex, for his improved Essex boar, 10 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 3.—To the owner of the best pen of three breeding sow-pigs, of the same litter, above 4 and under 9 months old, 10 sovs., awarded to Mr. J. House, of Bestwall, near Wareham, Dorset, for his pen of three Dorsetshire sow-pigs, 34 weeks old, bred by himself. The sire of these pigs was bred by Mr. Fisher Hobbs.

SHEEP.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the second-best ram, 15 sovs., awarded to Mr. E. Hardy, of Sevenhampton, Andoverford, Gloucestershire, for his improved Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Upton Gray, Odiham, Hants, for his Hampshire Down ram, 29 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 3.—To the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5 sovs., awarded to Mr. James Linton, of Henningford Abbots, St. Ives, Hants, for his pen of five Lincoln and Leicester ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

Among the prize implements were Messrs. Ransome's light and heavy land ploughs, each £10 and silver medal; Mr. Garrett's drill, £20 and silver medal; Mr. J. Smyth's turnip drill, depositing manure with the seed, £10 and silver medal; the Earl of Ducie, the Uley cultivator, and a patent chaff-cutter, for each £10 and a silver medal; Messrs. Ransome's hand-draining tile and pipe machine, £20 and silver medal; Mr. D. Coombe's Oxfordshire waggon, £15 and silver medal; Mr. Hornsby's drill presser, £10 silver medal, &c.; Mr. D. Harkes, an expanding horse-hoe, £5; Mr. J. Reid, a subsoil pulveriser, £10; Mr. Crosskill, a clod-crusher, £20; Mr. Garrett, a patent horse-hoe, a silver medal; Mr. Cambridge, a steam-engine, £5; Messrs. Ransome, a set of horse-workers with bean-splitter, linseed-crusher, chaff-cutter, &c., £30; Messrs. Tasker and Fowle, a set of iron machinery for drawing water, silver medal; Earl Ducie, a set of screw spanners, silver medal; Mr. R. Stratton, a harvest-cart, silver medal; Earl Ducie, a Richmond cart, silver medal; Mr. R. Stratton, an agricultural spring cart, silver medal.

The annexed machine excited considerable attention. It is a compact and simple invention for the manufacture of pipe or D tiles. It consists of a pair of cast-iron cylinders, revolving on a column, which supports the machinery, and is itself secured at top and bottom. A plunger is worked by a rack and pinion, in one (while the other is being filled), which presses out the clay through dies (of brass, and of which there are several sizes) at the bottom.

Price, with six sets of brass dies, for making 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch pipe, and one for making common D tiles, £25.

FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY
"THE OLD SAILOR."

LYNCH FITZ-STEPHEN was more than full of grief—he was half-crazed with horror; his incoherent expressions startled those who heard them; his foster-brother, by unremitting attention, at length succeeded in calming the fever of his soul; but he could not wholly subdue the terrible agitation which would at intervals burst out as the thoughts of his friend's untimely fate rushed upon his memory.

Don Sebastian's property and papers were collected together for better security, but not without a secret examination of the latter by Fitz-Stephen, who found amongst the rest of the packages a letter from the old merchant in Bilbao to Lynch's father, hinting at the indiscretions of the young man, and detailing all the particulars of a debtor and creditor account between them. There was also another communication from the same source, which was to be delivered or not, according to the discretion of the bearer, as circumstances might require or direct. It was overflowing with expressions of kindness and good feeling, and not only candidly explained the real cause of Sebastian undertaking the voyage, but also gave perfect sanction to the young people, should no insurmountable obstacle present itself to prevent their coming together.

To describe the agony of Fitz-Stephen during the perusal of this latter document would be utterly impossible; but after a severe and almost life-destroying struggle, he repressed it; and when they sighted the isles of Arran, he had in a great measure recovered a serenity of demeanour that was foreign to the tumult in his heart.

It was evening when the vessel came to her anchorage, and the young ship-master was received on shore with joyful greetings by his parents, relatives, and friends. But, when with bitter anguish he told his sorrowful tale of the loss of his fellow-voyager, lamentation and weeping succeeded mirth and pleasure, and the house of cordial welcome became the scene of general mourning. As to Mary, a vivid and glowing imagination had pictured the young Spaniard as comprising every good quality that maiden delicacy ought to esteem. She had prayed for him at the altar, and beheld him in her dreams till a lively and fervent association had mingled with her affections and cheered her days with hopes of soon meeting. Now, however, the fiat had gone forth, the communion of spirit was dissolved, never to be resumed; the fancied bond which imagination had created was severed, never to be again united. The blow did indeed fall heavy; the mind had been the depository of her romantic regards, and it was the mind that suffered most acutely from the fatal catastrophe; poor Mary sank; her intellects gradually decayed, the long-cherished wishes and anticipations of her heart were destroyed. She sickened and withered under her calamity.

Aileen welcomed Lynch with all the sweet refreshing energies of woman's precious love. It is true that she perceived the dark cloud that frequently gathered on his brow; but she attributed it to the melancholy accident that had occurred, and the responsibility which the young man might have attached to himself. She also found him changed in temper, occasionally passionate or morose; but this was ascribed to a similar cause, which she believed time and kindness might get the better of; and she had acquiesced in the fulfilment of her promise to become his wife as soon as a proper period had elapsed in mournful but respectful remembrance of his friend. Lynch would have hastened their union, but the maiden was inflexible, and devoted the intermediate time to poor Mary, who was fast sinking.

The elder Fitz-Stephen had promptly dispatched advice to the old merchant in Bilbao, acquainting him with the untimely decease of his son; and in the meantime, as he had the office of chief magistrate of the town, he had examined and taken the depositions of the seamen relative to the distressing affair, and collected all the particulars that could be gleaned, which left no doubt in his mind, or in

the minds of the community in general, that the young Spaniard had been accidentally drowned.

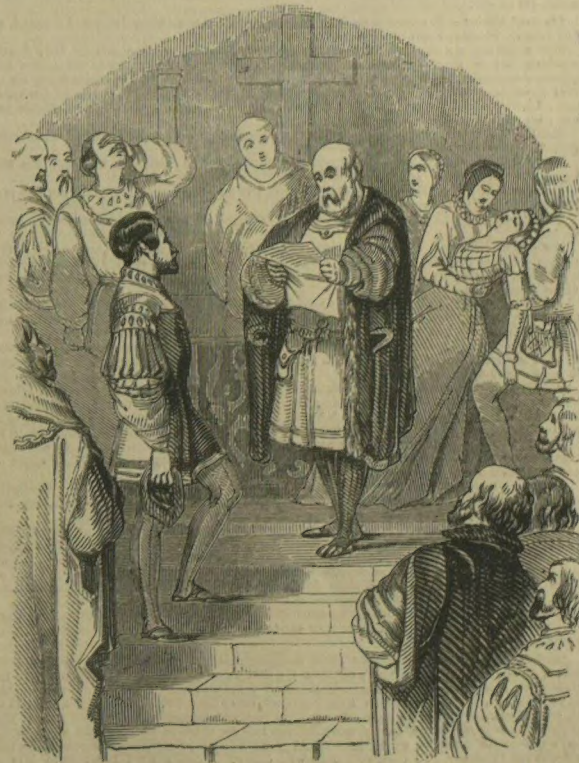
At length the day for the celebration of the nuptials of Aileen and Fitz-Stephen drew near, and the latter was more cheerful and gay as it approached. The maiden had earnestly requested that the ceremony might be conducted privately between the families; but the fathers of both decided that it should be graced with all the splendour which their rank and station in society demanded. General invitations were given and accepted; Irish hospitality embraced all—rich and poor.

The morning was auspicious. The sun shone gloriously in the heavens; the face of the earth was tinged with a rich autumnal hue; the bright waters seemed to dance in gladness; and the flashing banners of the ships gleamed like streaming meteors in the solar beams. The gentry, arrayed in their richest apparel, and the peasantry in the finest they could procure, were assembled.

Aileen, in her bridal dress, looked more lovely than ever, as she clung to the arm of him to whom she was about to resign the guidance of her future destiny. Poor Mary had, at the entreaty of her friend, summoned sufficient resolution to act as bridesmaid, and smiles were on her pale countenance as she contemplated the expected happiness of her new sister.

And now, encompassed by their friends, whose merry faces and warm hearts afforded encouragement to the bride, the couple stood before the altar, and certainly a more handsome and apparently devoted pair could not have well been found. Lynch had put on a suit of rich purple velvet; gold chains, with heavy links, were hung around his neck; and his black and glossy hair, tastefully yet carefully arranged, spread round a face that nature seemed to have endowed with manly grace, as he gazed with fondness upon the lovely female about to become his wife.

The priest commenced the sacred service; every sound was hushed, every tongue was still, as he proceeded; and almost breathless silence prevailed, when suddenly a loud shouting was heard outside the sacred building, and there was the noise of strife and contention. The priest ceased as the uproar drew nearer, and now it had reached the outer circle of those who stood around the altar. The elder Fitz-Stephen commanded silence, but no one listened to, or at least complied with, the order; he then demanded the cause of such riot in a place approp-



riated to the worship of the Deity. He was answered by an officer of justice forcing his way through the crowd, and requesting to see the Mayor.

"Is your business, then, so urgent?" asked the elder Fitz-Stephen, as, stepping out prominently before the assembled throng, he addressed the man.

"It is—sir," rejoined the officer with eagerness. "I hold a warrant for the apprehension of an alleged murderer, and it requires your signature before I can take him into custody."

"That is, indeed, a case that admits of no delay," responded the Mayor; "and yet, methinks, you might have waited, if only for a few minutes, till the ceremony had been completed, and we had left this holy place."

"I durst not tarry, sir," exclaimed the resolute official; "he whom I seek is now within these walls. I pray thee, then, good Mr. Mayor, put thy signature to this"—and he held out the warrant—"that I may at once proceed to the execution of my duty."

The announcement that the supposed guilty person was then among them, caused strong sensations in all who heard the accusation. Those who composed the crowd looked in each other's faces, as if to read what was passing in the heart; and many, who fancied a neighbour's countenance had undergone a momentary change, were ready to exclaim, "Thou art the man!" But had they observed the bridegroom, they would have perceived a convulsive spasm shaking his whole frame, and an ashy paleness spreading over his features, as the elder Fitz-Stephen received the paper from the intruding stranger; which, having unfolded, he read aloud to the murmuring of the assembled spectators.

At the sound of his voice on such an important occasion, the silence became profound. The usual preliminaries of a warrant were delivered in a loud, clear tone, but his speech faltered; a bright flush crimsoned his cheeks, though his lips were livid and white, his hands and knees trembled, when he came to the name of the accused, for it was that of his own, his only son, who was charged with the murder of a Spanish passenger on board the vessel he commanded, when sailing upon the high seas; and Phelim Mac Connor, his foster-brother, was included in the charge for aiding and abetting the same.

Fitz-Stephen clasped his hands in speechless agony, and Aileen fell senseless at her lover's feet. Mary uttered a fearful shriek, as she fancied that guilt was indelibly stamped upon her brother's haggard face. The priest closed his book; and consternation and confusion prevailed throughout the hallowed fane. At length, the elder Fitz-Stephen once more commanded silence, and, collecting all his energies, thus addressed the throng:

"My friends," said he, "this, as you may well believe, is a moment of intense anxiety to me, and were it not that I fully believe the innocence of my son with respect to this charge, I should indeed stand before you a miserable man. But I feel confident that the honour of my family is untarnished. Some individual, to whom Lynch has most likely rendered himself obnoxious by an enforcement of duty on ship-board, has taken advantage of a late unhappy occurrence, basely to wreak his cruel revenge. Nevertheless, the marriage rites shall be suspended till his fair fame is cleared from even the shadow of imputation."

"Why—wherefore should our union be delayed?" asked Lynch, as, gathering fortitude, he raised the reviving Aileen in his arms. "You are right father, I am innocent of this foul crime of which they would accuse me." He turned fondly upon Aileen. "Indeed, dearest, I am innocent. An enemy hath done this, and why should the cup of happiness be dashed from my lips to gratify the foul malignity of another? Father, let the ceremony proceed."

"It must not be, my son," returned the elder Fitz-Stephen, soothingly, "rely upon it all will yet be well. But till the black slander is removed, I cannot consent to your union with this fair girl, whom Heaven knows, I love as much as if in truth she were really my own—cheer up Aileen, and do not look thus sad!"

"Father," implored Lynch, as he strained the maiden to his breast, "Oh! do not thus decree misery to us both; it is an infamous conspiracy to rob me of my bride, and—" "Stop, my son, stop," replied the venerable Mayor, as he raised his hand to check all further utterance. "The parents of Aileen would not give their child to one who had been charged with murder; and, if cherishing the same confidence that I now feel, they would do so, still I have a most important duty to perform, and though I suffer as a father, yet, as a magistrate, I cannot, nay, I will not, shrink from the due execution of my obligations to the community over which I have been called upon to preside. No, my friends, no, and do you think that I would give my consent that my son should take upon himself the onerous responsibility of husband to this dear lady, when, at the conclusion of the ceremony, I must send him to a prison?—Never, never. Here, will I back the warrant, ay, before the altar of the Supreme Being, and may he avenge the injured!"

This last was uttered with strength and firmness; the prayer came from the depths of the old man's heart. Lynch drew a convulsive respiration and shook in every limb, but it was only momentary, and so much were the company impressed with the address of the father, that they did not remark the sudden alteration in the manner of the son, so that it passed off unobserved. The Mayor called for writing materials, and, laying the document on the rails, he wrote his name with a steady hand, and having returned the warrant to the proper officer, Lynch was immediately taken into custody. Phelim was the next; he would have resisted and called his comrades round him for that purpose, but the Mayor sternly charged him to "keep the peace."

"Oh, then, and what for should I keep the peace?" asked Phelim, with anger, "sure, and its innocent I am, as well as Master Lynch, long live to him, and—turning round to the throng—"will you see your own flesh and blood, in regard of country, sent to a hard-hearted gaol? And for what, I should like to know? seeing as we are both of us innocent entirely."

The words of Phelim made a deep impression on all who heard them; they were exactly calculated to operate upon the impulses of the Irish character—the disappointed assemblage seemed inclined to promote a rescue, but the Mayor, arming himself with the authority of his office, declared that unless they desisted, he would himself arrest the first man who attempted to resist the execution of the law. This had its effect to curb the rising passions of the turbulent, and Phelim was given into safe-keeping. The bride and the bridesmaid, frightened and fainting, were removed, but each with different feelings. Aileen rested her hopes upon the assertions of the accused and his father, whilst Mary, whose eyes had been keenly fixed upon her brother, feared that he was not so innocent as he had declared himself to be. As the prisoners were being conducted to the place appointed for confinement, a tumult again arose, but the Mayor promptly interfered, and stopped the progress of disorder. He appealed to their best feelings, and strove to bring them to cooler judgment, which, having in a great measure achieved, he exhorted them to depart peaceably, and they should find that ample justice should be done to all.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, yet the standards to day were tolerably well filled with samples of that grain. Fine qualities mostly found buyers at full prices, but the value of other kinds was barely supported. Foreign wheat, upwards of 47,000 quarters of which have been released this week, previous to the rise in the rate to 18s per quarter, was a mere drug, and almost nominal in value. Grinding barley was 1s per quarter lower. In other kinds no alteration occurred, notwithstanding the large imports from abroad. In malting no notice was taken. The oat trade was very dull, at a decline of 6d. per quarter. In other articles no variation.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4120; barley, 310; oats, 70 quarters. Irish: oats, 8340 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 14,160; barley, 21,320; oats, 25,400 quarters. Flour, 2990 sacks. Malt, 3550 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 46s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 41s to 52s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 66s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatose ditto, 22s to 24s; Young and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; mangle, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Danzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, 18s, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—For canary seed we have to report a somewhat improved demand, at full prices. In other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linsseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 38s to 39s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt. In refined goods, comparatively little is doing. **12s, tares, 4s to 4d 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per last of ten quarters; Linsseed cakes, English, 42s to 46 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s 5s to 45 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.**

Bread.—The prices of wheat used in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 6d 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s 3d; barley, 34s 2d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 33s 8d; beans, 37s 4d; peas, 37 4d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 54s 3d; barley, 34s 1d; oats, 22s 3d; rye, 34s 9d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 36 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

Tra.—Since the conclusion of the public sales, a good business has been transacted in the private contract markets, and the prices of the fine qualities of teas have been very freely supported. During the past fortnight, the imports have amounted to nearly 1,300,000 lbs direct from China.

Sugar.—During the present week the sugar market has been somewhat inactive, and the quotations have suffered a decline of quite 6d per cwt. The private sales of West India have not exceeded 1200 hhds and tierces. In refined goods, comparatively little is doing. **Coffee.**—For Ceylon coffee, the demand has ruled somewhat active, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. All other descriptions have moved off slowly, at late rates. The stocks in bond are remarkably good.

Provisions.—For Irish butter the demand is tolerably steady, at full prices; Carlow having sold at 74s to 78s; Carrick, 74s to 78s; Limerick, 74s to 78s; Cork, 75s to 76s; and Waterford, 72s to 76s per cwt. Dutch butter has met a very heavy sale, and must be considered 3s to 5s per cwt. lower. The bacon market is very active, at a rise of from 2s to 3s per cwt. prime sizeable Waterford being held at 51s to 55s; inferior, 48s to 50s; and heavy, 48s to 50s per cwt. Hams and lard sold freely, at full quotations. Other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

Coal.—Hollywell Main, 22s 6d; Wylm, 21s 6d; Bewick, Co. 22s 9d; Gosforth, 22s 6d; Hotspur, 22s 3d; Braddyl's Heaton, 24s; Lambton, 23s 6d; Stewart's, 23s 6d; Tees, 23s 9d per ton.

Hops.—The accounts which have come to hand, to-day, from Worcester, parts of Mid Kent, and Sussex, are considered somewhat less favourable than for some time past. From other quarters, the reports are satisfactory. The demand here rules heavy, yet we can notice no material variation in prices. Sussex pockets, 45s 15s to 46s 8s; Weald of Kent, 46s to 47 15s; Mid Kent, 46s to 47 15s; do. bags, 46s 15s to 47 15s; East Kent pockets, 47 to 49; Choice do., 47 to 49 15s.

Tallow.—Although the amount of business doing in this market is not large, prices are supported. F.Y.C. on the spot, is held at 41s to 41s 9d; and for forward delivery, 42s to 42s 9d per cwt.

Smithfield.—Although our market, this morning, was rather extensively supplied with beasts, we have to report a steady demand for that description of stock, and in some instances, an advance of 2d per 8lbs. was obtained for the prime Scots, which were quoted at 4s per 8lbs. The fresh arrivals, from Scotland, comprised 200 Scots. For all kinds of sheep, the numbers of which were not large, the inquiry was active at very full prices. The supply of lambs was large, owing to which, the sale for them ruled heavy; at barely Monday's quotations. Calves, which were again plentiful, moved off freely, and the rates had an upward tendency. In pigs, very little was doing. Milk cows sold at from 41s to 41s 10s each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beams, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse

woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 10d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 19s to 20s 6d; and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 20s each. Beasts, 757; cows, 160; sheep and lambs, 11330; calves, 414; pigs, 270.

Meats and Lard.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer to-day, while the demand ruled steady, at full prices:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d.

ROBT. HANNAH.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The attention of the members of the Stock Exchange and capitalists generally has lately been attracted to the position of the South Sea Company. A meeting was held on Wednesday, which was numerously attended, to discuss the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A strong feeling was evident in favour of the dissolution of the Company, and the transfer of its powers to the Bank of England. This, however, was opposed by the direction, and, as no decided motion to that effect was proposed, the meeting separated, after unanimously accepting the propositions of the Government.

The Consol Market has experienced some fluctuations during the week. It opened buoyantly on Monday, and the broker for the Savings Banks was obliged to take part of his purchase at 99½. This, however, is in part attributable to a scarcity of stock among the jobbers, which, joined to the steady demand on the part of the public, necessarily supports prices. The news from Tehiti of the menacing posture of affairs in that quarter, operated slightly on quotations. Although no warlike result is apprehended, sales on speculative accounts caused a fall in prices, receding to 99½. This price, although held steadily, was not materially improved on; but on Thursday a decline of one quarter per cent. took place. Prices have, however, since rallied, and the closing quotations are, Consols, 99½ to 100 for money and time; Three per Cent. Reduced, 100½; Three and a Half per Cent. ditto, 102½ to 103; Bank Stock, 200½; Long Annuities, 12s 9d to 13s; Exchequer Bills, 77 to 79.

There has been but a limited amount of transactions in the Foreign Bonds during the week. A correspondence between the chairman of the South American Bondholders, and the agents of the Mexican Government, has elicited the fact, that sufficient funds to pay the interest due on October, 1843, have not yet arrived. Another correspondence with M. Mosquera, the diplomatic representative of New Granada at the British Court, is of a different description. M. Mosquera replies by tacitly admitting the possession of a large sum, but states that he is without any directions from his Government with regard to its application. The settlement of the account, on Wednesday, was readily accomplished, transactions having taken only a very limited range. Spanish Three per Cent. are, the pre-eminently fluctuating stock, have only ranged between 32½ and 33½. Portuguese has yielded about 1 per cent., but the price is almost nominal; Mexican, on the contrary, improved to 36½, but has since receded to 36½; Spanish Actives close at 22½; Three per Cent. 33½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 61½; Five per Cent. ditto, 101½; Dutch Four per Cent., 90½.

This being about the period when the half yearly meetings of the different railway proprietors are usually held, the market is less active in consequence, the jobbers, as well as the public, awaiting the different results, previously to purchasing. The Liverpool and Manchester held a special meeting last week, declaring a dividend of 4s per share, for the last year. The report, with great honesty, called the attention of the shareholders to the fact, that in consequence of the debt, amounting to £454,085, not paying the same rate of interest, the effect would be, if created into shares, to reduce the dividend to 7½ per cent. per annum. The plan unanimously adopted is, to create £450,000 shares, and apportion one to each shareholder. The London and North Western and the Bolton and Leigh Companies have also been permitted to unite its line, at the rate of every three shares on the latter line, to be considered equal to one of the Liverpool and Manchester. The South Eastern Railway Company also held a meeting, and decided upon raising £133,000 on mortgage, to make branches from Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, joining the main line near Ashford. In addition to this, £600,000 is to be raised, to make a branch from the line to Folkestone harbour, and to complete the works there.

The principal feature in the market has been a reaction in Manchester and Leeds. The sudden rise at the close of last week was too suspicious a circumstance to deceive the wary. It appears that they had been forced up by extensive purchases for parties who had overvalued themselves for the account on Wednesday, and as soon as the public, tempted by the price, became sellers, a reaction followed. The account day passed off quietly, South Easterns quoting an advance, closing at 38½; Manchester and Leeds, 117; Birmingham Stock, 233; Blackwall, 71; Brighton, 49½; Norwich and Brandon, 141; Trent Valley, 94; Chester and Holyhead, 5; Newcastle and Darlington, 39½; Manchester and Birmingham, 54½; North British 198; Great Western, 137½; Paris and Orleans, 38½; South Western, 88.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The operations of yesterday were comparatively unimportant. Bank Stock yielded a point, quoting at the close of business 199½ to 200½; Exchequer Bills were also a shade lower, closing at 78½ to 79½ premium. In the Foreign Market, Brazilian Consols, Dutch Consols, and Dutch Stock on the contrary, improved. South Sea stock, however, had receded in Railway Shares, Midland Counties Stock advancing to 108; Birmingham has also improved, to 132, and Brighton to 49½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 30.—1st Dragoon Guards: Captain T. Smiles, to be Paymaster, vice MacLaurin. 4th: Sergeant Major T. Clarke to be Cornet. 5th: Cornet C. Holder, to be Lieutenant, vice Barnett; T. Bridge, to be Cornet, vice Holder. 12th Light Dragoons: Capt. E. Pole to be Major, vice Trevor Lieut.-Col. Barton; Lieut. S. A. Capel to be Captain, vice Pole; Cornet C. S. A. Thellouss, to be Captain, vice Capel; Cornet E. E. Fullerton, (Ridingdon), to be Captain, vice Thellouss, and to be Cornet, vice Fullerton; Cornet J. De M. Murray Prior to be Adjutant, vice Capel; Lieut. H. Lee, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. 16th: R. E. Fullerton, to be Cornet, vice Lee.

2d Foot: Assist. Surg. W. Harvey, to be Surgeon, vice Young. 9th: Peter Mackey, M.D., to be Assist. Surg., vice Harvey. 11th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Wilson, to be Major, vice Chamber; Capt. J. Fordyce, to be Major, vice Wilson; Lieut. W. Kenny, to be Captain, vice Fordyce; Ensign F. D. Bewes, to be Lieutenant, vice Kenny. 28th: Surg. W. H. Young, to be Surgeon, vice Campbell. 31st: Cadet A. C. Cure, to be Ensign, vice Gould. 34th: Major G. Ruxton to be Major, vice J. J. Best; Capt. R. W. Byron to be Major, vice Ruxton; Lieut. E. A. Talbot to be Captain, vice Byron; Ensign E. W. Sirell to be Lieutenant, vice Talbot; H. T. Parker, to be Ensign, vice Sirell; 48th: Capt. E. Evans, to be Paymaster, vice Erskine. 49th: Lieut. H. Pearson to be Captain, vice Goslin; Ensign L. Bellairs to be Lieutenant, vice Pearson; R. H. Page to be Ensign, vice Bellairs. 53d: Capt. R. B. Brown to be Captain, vice Bathurst. 61st: Capt. D. Herby to be Captain, vice De Butts. 62d: Cadet J. M. M. Hewitt to be Ensign, vice Herby. 63rd: Ensign J. Fairbairn to be Lieutenant, vice Bannatyne; J. Spier to be Ensign, vice Fairbairn. 70th: W. B. Doveton to be Ensign, vice Best. 75th: Capt. T. H. Bathurst to be Captain, vice Brown. 81st: Capt. W. Chadwick to be Captain, vice J. E. Orange; Lieut. Hon. R. A. G. Aikell to be Captain, vice Chadwick; Ensign T. D. Perry to be Lieutenant, vice Aikell; Cadet T. H. Ferriels to be Ensign, vice Perry. 84th: Sergt.-Major J. M'Cann to be Ensign, vice Hutchinson. 88th: Capt. W. M. de Butts to be Captain, vice Herbert. 95th: J. W. Minchin to be Ensign, vice Mosley.

1st West India Regiment: H. Johnstone to be Ensign, vice Sullivan. 2nd: J. S. Gordon to be Ensign, vice Hunt. 3rd: S. B. Hartigan to be Ensign, vice Cox. **BREVET.**—Captain W. Chadwick to be Major in the Army.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.—First or Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: W. Evetts to be Cornet, vice Webb.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—J. A. NEAME, Milner, Kent, commission agent. G. JONES, Manchester, carder. R. MOUNT, Blackheath, Kent, saddler.

BANKRUPT.—H. ROOD, of Great Newport-road, Long-acre, commission agent. J. JENKINS, of Crown place, Old Kent road, Surrey, currier. J. SMITH, of 32, Southampton-street, Strand, newspaper publisher. J. BAILL, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, cabinet maker. J. BARLOW, of Congleton, Cheshire, silk throwster. G. GRANTHAM, of Manchester, grocer. S. M. MARON, of Wigston Magna, Leicester, maltster.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.—J. G. SMITH, late of Warden, Edinburghshire, hotel keeper. W. LESSLIE, of Stendhill, Linlithgowshire, corn dealer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 2.—1st Dragoon Guards: Capt. J. S. Schonwar to be Major, vice Main. Lieut. W. C. B. Beane to be Captain, vice Lieut. C. G. O'Callaghan. 5th: Capt. D. O'Brien to be Captain, vice B. J. Knight; Lieut. R. L. Pryse to be Captain, vice O'Brien; Cornet F. C. Polhill to be Lieutenant, vice Pryse; Ensign H. L. Carter to be Cornet, vice Polhill. 7th: Lieut. P. S. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice O'Callaghan. 1st or Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. R. Bruce to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Greenwood; Ensign and Lieut. H. B. Powell to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Bruce; Ensign J. F. Cust to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Powell.

1st Foot: J. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie; Ensign F. Wells to be Lieutenant, vice Jordans; B. Meint to be Ensign, vice Wells. 4th: Ensign T. P. Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice Jordans; F. C. Corry to be Ensign, vice Roberts. 7th: Ensign J. Floyd to be Lieutenant, vice Wedderburne. 9th: W. H. Stirling to be Ensign, vice Thornhill. 17th: Ensign K. P. O'Shea to be Lieutenant, vice Johnson; R. B. Neynoe to be Ensign, vice O'Shea. 39th: Ensign S. G. Newport to be Lieutenant, vice Hardinge; Ensign B. Thornhill to be Ensign, vice Newport. 44th: Lieut. Sir C. W. C. Burton to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland. 49th: W. G. Dawkins to be Ensign, vice Quinn. 53rd: Lieut. A. J. Sutherland to be Lieutenant, vice Sir C. W. C. Burton. 44th: Lieutenant J. Floyd to be Lieutenant, vice Man; J. G. P. Holbrook to be Ensign, vice Floyd. 60th: Lieut. Hon. J. E. H. Thurlow to be Captain, vice Aldridge. 75th: Ensign E. W. J. Knox to be Lieutenant, vice Cooper; J. Mason to be Ensign, vice Knox. 84th: Ensign and Adjutant T. Waite to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign T. H. Stoddard to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke; H. T. M'Crea to be Ensign, vice Stoddard.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—B. J. KREISA, tailor, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

BANKRUPTS.—J. WILLIS, fruiterer, Spring-street, Portman-square. C. BOND, leather seller, March, Cambridge. A. TREGGAR and T. C. LEWIS, music-sellers, Chesham, E. WALKER, auctioneer, Newman-street, Oxford-street. B. BRIGHT, licensed victualler, Wigmore-street, St. Marylebone. E. and J. HERON, shipowners, South Ely, Northumberland. J. ANDREW, baker, Maryport, Cumberland. W. WYLLIE, ironmonger, Bradford, Yorkshire. W. MAY, commission-agent, Liverpool. T. KEMP and R. DAVIES, builders, Aston, Warwickshire.

BIRTHS.

At Ogwell house, Devon, the lady of Sir Richard Plasket, of a daughter.—At Hayes, Middlesex, the lady of W. D. Christie, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.—On the 20th inst., at Alpha Cottages, New Road, Hammermith, the lady of H. Halsey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord John Chichester, fifth son of the Marquis of Donegal, to Miss Caroline Bevan, daughter of Mr. H. Bevan.—On the 29th ult. at Elington, the Hon. Wellington Henry Stapleton Cotton, only son of the Viscount Combermere, to Susan Alice, eldest daughter of Sir George Sitwell, Bart.—At Woolwich, the wife of John S. Piddie, Esq., Assistant-surgeon H.M. yacht William and Mary, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At No. 29, Robert-street, Hampstead road, aged 77, Charlotte Augusta, relict of the late Samuel Barnard, Esq., surgeon to the 98th, and third daughter of the late Thomas Sandby Esq., Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park.—In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Louisa, the youngest daughter of the late Sir John English Dolben, Bart.—At Bath, Major-General Edward Scott, at the advanced age of 82.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

CONTINUED ATTRACTION AND OVERFLOWS AT ASTLEY'S
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY—62nd Night of the CHINESE WAR, and Last Six Nights of the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE—MONDAY, AUGUST 5 and during the Week, at Seven o'clock 62nd night, THE CHINESE WAR, or THE CONQUEST OF PEKING. BY BRILLIANTLY SELECTED ACTORS, AND ENGLAND'S VICTORIES IN CHINA. NEW SCENES IN THE CIRCLE by the unequalled corps of British and Foreign Equestrians. The Antipodean Professors. Concluding with (last six nights) the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, or ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. E. Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Last Night but Three of the Season.—Signor MARIO respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends, and the public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, August 3, when will be performed (by desire) Bellini's celebrated Opera, I PURITANI. Principal characters: Elvira, Madame Grisi; Giovinio, Signor Lablache; Arturo, Signor Mario; and Riccardo, Signor Fornasari. To be followed by a Divertissement in which Middle Certe will appear. In the course of the evening, Selections from a favourite Opera, in which Madame Persiani and Signor Moriani will perform. To conclude with the highly successful Ballet, by M. Perrot, with new Scenery, Dances, Decorations, &c. founded on the celebrated work of "Nôtre-Dame de Paris," entitled LA ESMEERALDA. The Scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. The Music composed by Signor Pugnî. La Esmeeralda. Melle. Fauny Elsie; Fleur de Lys, Mlle. Ferdinand; Mlle. Aloise de Gondolaurier (Mother of Fleur de Lys), Mlle. Copere; Phœbus de Chateaufort, M. St. Leon; Claude Frolo, M. Gosselin; Pierre Gringoire (the P. E.), M. Perrot; Quasimodo (the Son-in-law of Notre Dame), M. Coulon; Clopin Trouillefou, M. Gouri; Truands, MM. Venafra, Bernaschini, and Bertram. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the opera will commence at half past Seven.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT.—In consequence of the DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION of BRIGHTON the Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION yield to the generally expressed wish that Dr. Ryan, should adapt one of his LECTURES to the subject of EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS. This Lecture, illustrated by interesting Experiments, so far as they can be shown with perfect safety, will be delivered at 4 o'clock, except on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and in the Evening of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS, at a Quarter to Nine o'clock. On MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Four o'clock Dr. POTTS'S PNEUMATIC method of forming SUBMARINE FOUNDATIONS in DEEP WATER, with VARIOUS INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. Professor RACHOFFNER'S SECURE, and all the other subjects of interest in the Institution.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half price.

THE ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating the Children of those once in Prosperity.—By Voluntary Contributions.—A GRAND FETE and FANCY SALE, under Royal and Distinguished Patronage, will be held at the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 13th and 14th of August next, in aid of this peculiar Charity. Tickets, One Shilling each, with programmes, to be obtained at the Office, where contributions of work will be gratefully received.—No. 2, Charlotte-row, St. Ann's-house.
EDWARD FREDERICK LEES, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling 5lb. of excellent BLACK TEA for 17s. and 6lb. of young HYSO for 18s. Such qualities at such prices can only be obtained by the retail customer dealing directly with the importer, the system not admitting of any intermediate profit.—Office, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate.

GUNPOWDER.—CURTIS'S and HARVEY have the pleasure to inform all dealers in Gunpowder that they have prepared for the Season a good stock of the DIAMOND GRAIN GUNPOWDER, which has been much improved upon since last year. In soliciting orders, they beg to state that their sales are strictly confined to the trade.

OYSTER and FISH ESTABLISHMENT, 159, Cheapside. Monday, 5th August, being the commencement of the Oyster Season, J. S. SWEETING wishes to remind his friends the public he will have a large supply of the best sorts of OYSTERS at his very superior Oyster Room, N. B. Pickled Salmon, Lobsters, Crabs, &c. &c.; Reid's XXX Stout and Crowley's Ales Ale.

TO AUCTIONEERS and UPHOLSTERERS.—Wanted, a Situation for a highly respectable Youth of 15, in the Counting-house of a person in the above line, as an in-door APPRENTICE, where he would have every facility of acquiring a thorough knowledge of both branches. The country would be preferred. Address, J. G. at Messrs. DAWSON and SONS, Advertising Agents, 74, Cannon-street, City.

THE SEA.—TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted immediately, a smart active Youth, to be bound to a fine First Class Ship. The Captain is a kind and humane man, and most experienced navigator. A small premium required. Any Youth willing to be industrious, will meet with encouragement and advancement. For further particulars apply to Captain JOSEPH DUNBAR, Mr. John Hale's, merchant, 81, Lower Thames-street, opposite the Custom House, London.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain. It is a luxury to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, producing a delightful relief, and entirely eradicating both Corns and Bunions. Prepared by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d. or, three in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. KING, No.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for AUGUST, Price 2s. 6d., contains:—1. The Lectures of Professor Keble, considered with a particular reference to some of the Latin Poets—2. The Marquis de Sévigné, Lady of Bourbilly—3. "The Transfiguration," and "The Raising of Lazarus"—4. Temperance Societies—5. Military Tabernacles—6. Captain O'Connell's Sabotage—7. The Pomeranian Land-war at the Battle of Deane—8. G. H. Girlandino—9. A Legend of Florence—10. A Fine Day in Pizarro—11. Lord Chancellor Eldon—12. The Luck of Barry Lyndon; a Romance of the Last Century. By Fitz-Bodine—13. Incendiarism, its Causes and Cure. G. W. NICHOLSON, 215, Regent-street, London.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for AUGUST contains Editorial Cuts on Topics of the Day (in the "Comic Annual" style), and two chapters of Hood's New Novel, "Our Family," also contributions of varied interest, by G. P. R. James, R. Monckton Miles, M. P., F. O. Ward, R. Browning, Andrew Winter, the Author of "Ireland and its Rulers," Dr. Stokton Mackenzie, LL.D., Giuseppe Shadde, the Mountaineer, Miss Lawrence, &c. An article on the "Leader of the Opposition" by the author of "The Premier," in the last number, will be given; and a paper on the Polka is especially commended to the study of the Young Ladies. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., will write in the next number. HENRY RICHARDS, 256, Strand, and all Booksellers.

THE SPORTING REVIEW, AUGUST, 1844.

ORLANDO, WINNER OF THE DERBY. Engraved by E. HARRIS, from a painting by J. F. HARRIS, Esq.

"HEARTS IN THE HIGHLANDS." Engraved by J. SCOTT, from a painting by J. BATEMAN.

CONTENTS.
The Turf in Forty-four. By the Editor.
Notitia Venatica. By R. T. VYNER, Esq.
The Life of a Jockey. By Lord William Lennox.
Newmarket and Liverpool July Meetings. By Craven.
Fly-fishing—Exmoor. By D.
Railway Road; or Ancient and Modern Travel. By Whiskaway.
On Training the Race-horse. By Cotherstone.
Dogs for the Gun. By an A.M. of Cambridge.
The Crack Sport of Ceylon. By Master Harry.
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MR. RICE'S ARABESQUE PAINTING IN FRESCO.

The annual distribution of prizes to the candidates whose works had been pronounced most meritorious, took place on Thursday week, as noticed in our last, in the large apartment at Somerset House, which was formerly occupied as the principal exhibition-room of the Royal Academy. The walls were decorated with drawings, casts, &c.; and upon the tables were specimens of designs and manufactures, many of them executed by the pupils, and some procured as patterns for imitation from the late "Exposition" of manufactures in Paris, which, we understand, have been purchased at a great cost. The room was filled with pupils and with the company invited to witness the distribution of the prizes. Lord Colborne, as President of the Council, took the chair at four o'clock, and he was supported by Lord Westmoreland, Lord Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Colonel Wodehouse, R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; H. Labouchere, Esq., M.P.; B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.; W. Gladstone, Esq., senior; H. G. Knight, Esq., M.P.; T. Wyse, Esq., M.P.; Sir R. Westmacott, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P.

Lord Colborne, in opening the business of the day, explained that Prince Albert would have been present, as previously arranged, could the distribution of premiums have taken place previously to his Royal Highness going to Windsor. His lordship then paid an elegant compliment to Mr. Wilson, the director of the Institution, which was received with great applause. Lord Colborne then quitted the chair, which was taken by Mr. Gladstone (the President of the Board of Trade); and Mr. Wilson briefly directed attention to the specimens of the

Mr. Gladstone then addressed the company, assuring them that the Ministry felt a lively interest in the success of the Institution, and that no vote in Parliament was more cheerfully made than that for the advancement of the School of Design. The right hon. gentleman concluded by congratulating the meeting on the results of what had been attempted, and then delivered the prizes to the following pupils:—Mr. Silas Rice, and Mr. George Stewart, arabesque paintings in fresco, five guineas each. Mr. Adam E. Findon, arabesque painting in oil colours, five guineas. Mr. R. Fussell, arabesque painting in oil, three guineas. Mr. Walker, design for paper-hanging, two guineas. Mr. John Brown, composition of ornament from flowers, three guineas. Mr. J. Hardwick, design for glass chandelier, five guineas. Mr. George Wallace, and Mr. W. C. Wilde, designs for a dinner service, in porcelain, each five guineas. Mr. J. Phillip, designs for a sideboard, two guineas. Mr. J. R. Harvey, design for a carpet, three guineas. Mr. J. Strudwick, design for a candelabrum, five guineas. Mr. John Brown, design for silk hangings, three guineas. Mr. W. C. Wilde and Mr. J. R. Harvey, coloured design for a printed drugget, each three guineas. Mr. H. Armistead, ornamental modelling, £3. Prizes for drawings, varying from £2 10s. to £1, were awarded to Messrs. W. Scott, J. George, Joseph Phillips, J. Pringle, Short, W. Gleadall, L. C. Wyon, E. Arnold, L. Walker, and F. Smallfield. The total amount of prizes awarded in the male school was £88 17s. In the female school, a prize of three guineas was awarded to Miss Dixon, for design of a pattern for lace; for the best shaded drawing from a cast, a prize of £2 to Miss Hunter; a second prize of £1 10s. for the same to Miss M. E. Filmore; a prize of one guinea, for the best coloured design for a dress, to Miss Smith; and prizes, varying from two guineas to one guinea, for drawings, were awarded to Misses R. Dimsdale, E. Channon, Augusta Colchester, Bragg, Clark, and Bridges. The total sum awarded was thirteen guineas.

The business of the day having thus terminated, the thanks of the meeting were moved by one of the Council to the right hon. chairman, who returned his acknowledgments; after which the meeting broke up.

We have engraved five of the prizes:

1. Mr. Rice's Arabesque Fresco.

2. Mr. Fussell's Arabesque in Oil.

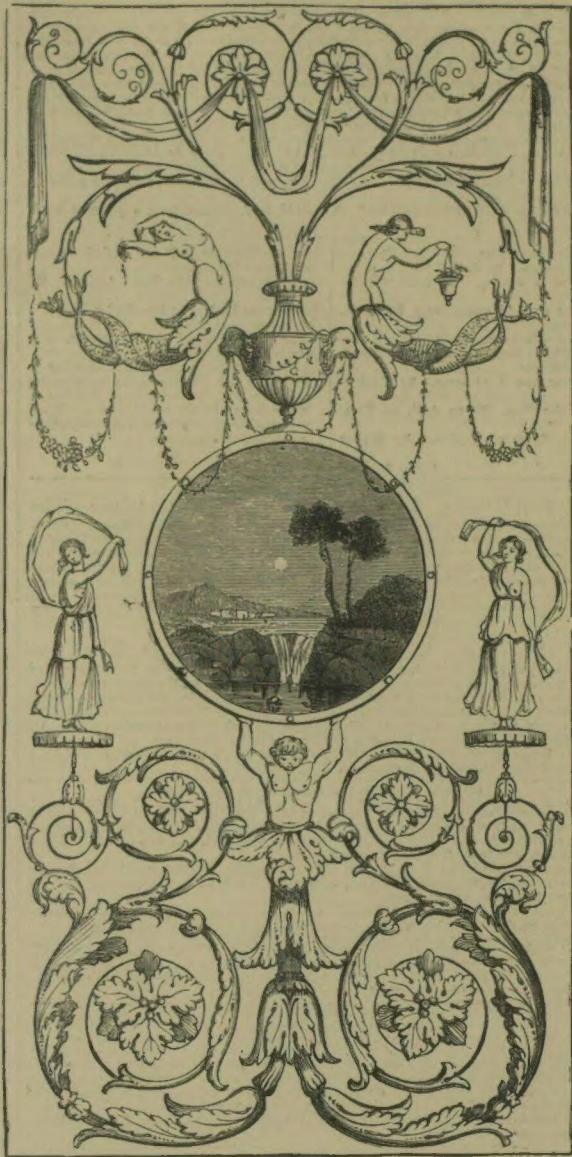
These are beautiful works, both as regards the classic character of the designs, and their delicacy of colour.

3. Mr. Strudwick's Design for a Glass Chandelier; the copyright of which has been secured by Mr. Apsley Pellat, of the Falcon glass works: it is a beautiful production in a branch of decorative art wherein comparatively little taste has yet been manifested.

4-5. Two designs for a Porcelain Dinner Service, by Mr. Wallace; both presenting highly commendable specimens of the best forms of a tiquity.

We were much gratified with the entire scene, and the proceedings were of extreme interest in connexion with the solution of the problem, "Whether or not," as Mr. Gladstone lucidly remarked, "a true estimate of the beautiful in art might be united to the commercial industry and enterprise of trade, and might not exist in its full development in England."

Of the School-room, an engraving, accompanied by a brief account of the origin of the Institution, will be found in No. 56 of our Journal.



MR. FUSSELL'S ARABESQUE IN OIL.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD SCOTLAND

THE AULD BRIG OF DOON.

The "Auld Brig of Doon" which figures so conspicuously in Burns's "Tam o' Shanter" has been till very lately the chief communication between the Kyle and Carrick shores of the Doon, being on the highway leading from Ayr to Maybole, and nearly two miles from the former town. Its age is not known, but it is supposed to be very old, from the appearance of the masonry, and the high sweep taken by the arch. Having been found very inconvenient and difficult of pas-

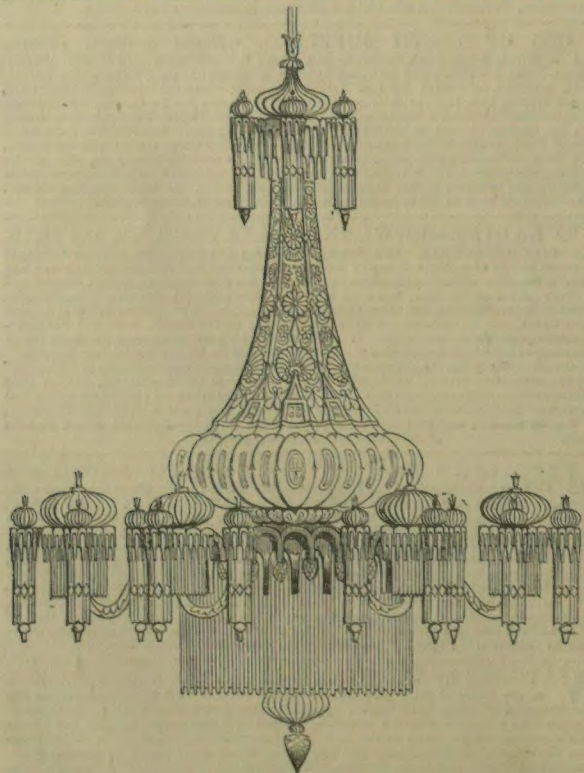


THE AULD BRIG OF DOON.

sage from its narrowness and height, a new bridge, larger and perfectly level with the road, has lately been erected, leaving the "Auld Brig" in disuse; which, if it had been a common piece of stone and lime, would probably have been demolished through age and the efforts of unsentimental boys, who amused themselves by throwing the stones of it into the river; but some gentlemen, trustees of the road, instigated by Mr. David Auld, of Ayr, subscribed a sufficient sum to repair it as far as possible; and since then it has been visited by thousands, with "that peculiar interest which genius calls forth in favour of insensible matter."

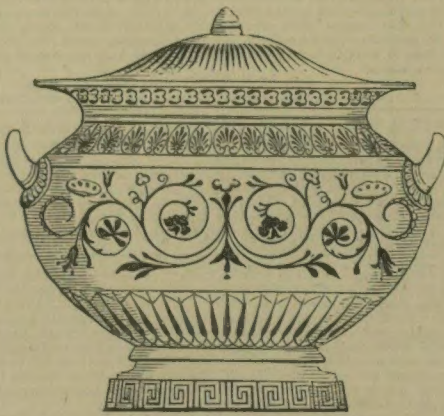
This memorial will, also, be visited by the majority of those who will flock to this locality during the ensuing week, to participate in the Great Festival in honour of Robert Burns; of which we shall next week commence a series of picturesque illustrations.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1844.



MR. STRUDWICK'S DESIGN FOR A GLASS CHANDELIER.

decorative and industrial arts which had been purchased at Paris. These consisted of bronzes, porcelain vases, silks, carpets, and some exquisite pieces of iron-work. A magnificent specimen of carpet, made by a new process, was much admired; it has a pile, resembling our richest Wilton manufacture, and the pattern, a golden plant upon a rich brown ground, is truly superb.



MR. WALLACE'S DESIGN FOR A PORCELAIN DINNER-SERVICE.



MR. WALLACE'S DESIGN FOR A PORCELAIN DINNER-SERVICE.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The committee appointed to inspect the works of decorative art exhibited in King-street, St. James's, in April and May last, have made a report, in which they state they have examined the specimens of carved wood, and the designs relating to such specimens, which have been sent in by artists desirous of being employed in the decoration of the houses of Parliament. The committee proceed to say that, not being at present in possession of sufficient information as to the extent to which wood-carving may be considered desirable in the Palace at Westminster, or as to the precise character of the works which may be required, they have thought it expedient in general to enumerate the names only, without further distinction of the artists whose works have received the commendation of the committee. In the department of wood-carving the artists so noticed in the detailed report of the committee are Mr. Cummings, Mr. Ollett, Mr. Ringham, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Browne, and Mr. John Thomas. Among the artists in wood, the committee mention Mr. Rogers, whom they consider as the person best qualified to be intrusted with those parts of the wood-work of the House of Lords in which great richness of effect and delicacy of execution are required. The name of Mr. Rogers, however, was not mentioned in the above list, as he had not complied with the terms of the notice.

ROMAN REMAINS IN THE CITY.—In the course of the present week, during the excavations which are being made in Peter's-hill, Bread-street-hill, Huggin-lane, and Great Fish-street, several Roman relics have been found. On Monday, a large Roman earthen urn, about two feet in diameter, in which were some smaller urns, such as were used to contain the ashes of the dead, was found at the top of Bread-street-hill. On Wednesday, at a short distance from Huggin-lane, a small Roman lamp was found. They were at a distance of about six feet from the surface. At a few feet from the latter spot were several fragments of walls, with fresco painting of a rich red colour on them. In Peter's-hill, was discovered the Roman barrier wall to prevent the overflow of the Thames. The barrier consisted of massive stones, of 8 or 9 cwt. each, supported by piles of wood deeply imbedded in the soil. The men have now been employed several weeks in this neighbourhood, and every day they have discovered remains showing that at a very early period a large area was here occupied by Roman buildings of massive construction, as in all directions are foundation walls of from three to six feet in width. A great many silver and copper coins have been dug up, many pieces of fresco-painted walls, and a large quantity of broken pottery.